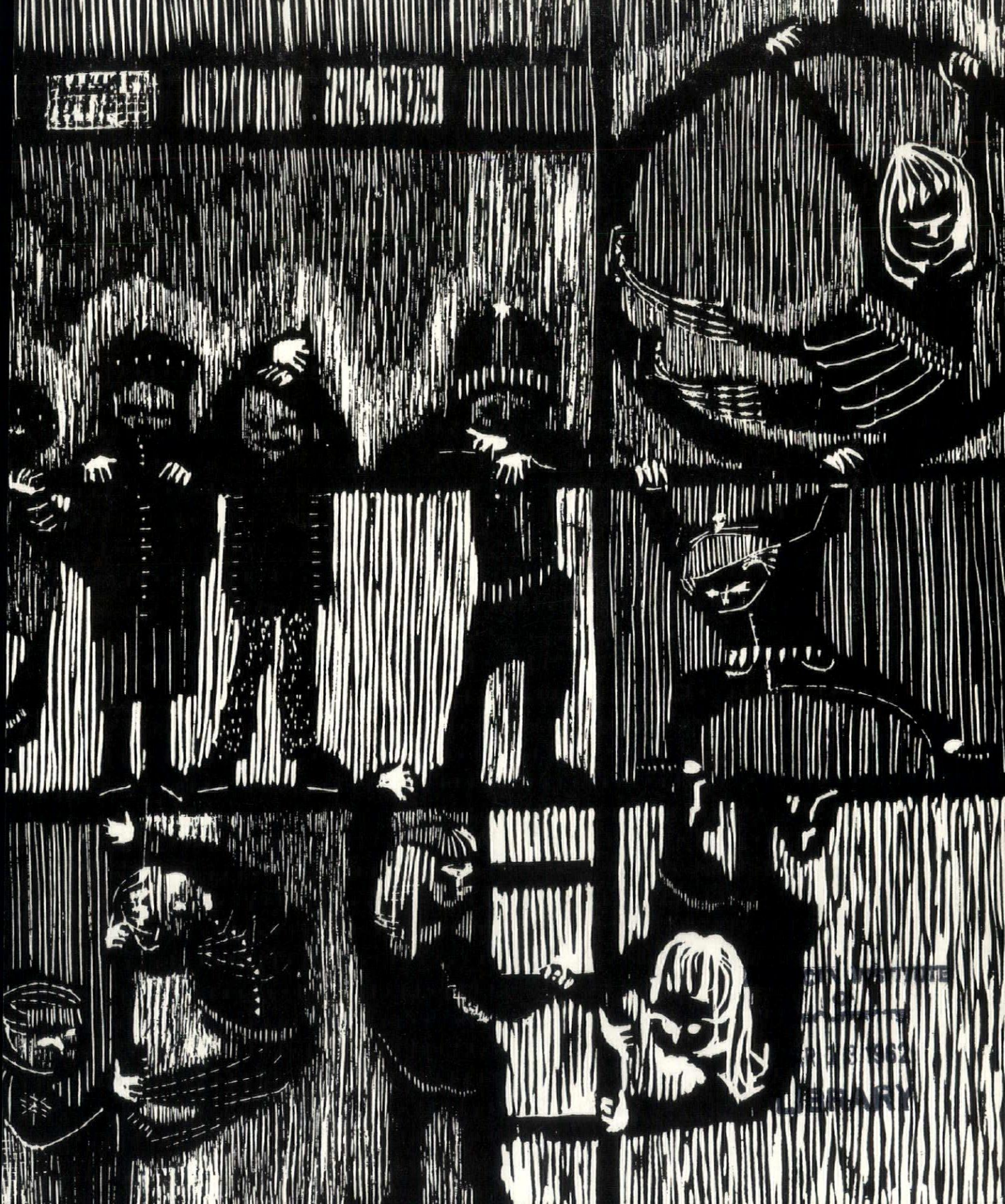


# WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

FEBRUARY 1962



INSTITUTE  
LIBRARY  
FEB 18 1962





## What In Heaven's Name . . .

has this antique rocking chair got to do with elevators?

The rocking chair, you see, was created many years ago by a fellow with a really bright idea. He developed his idea so well that modern-day folks are hard put to improve upon it. This rocking chair not only served a very good purpose, but was an extremely attractive asset to its owner. So much so, in fact, that its value has grown with the years. It has taken on the aura of a "classic."

By the way, lest you've wondered, we are still selling elevators. We just want you to know that we think very highly of our lines of lift equipment — so highly that, in our minds, they take on the proportions of "classic."

We've selected nobody but the best manufacturers to represent. People with good reputations and years of skill and experience to back them up. For that matter we're not exactly infants in the business — and we pride ourselves on the fact that we're known to pay great attention to detail. After all, isn't that what an architect likes best in a supplier?

*Ken & Tom Rosenberg*

### **NORTHWESTERN ELEVATOR CO., INC.**

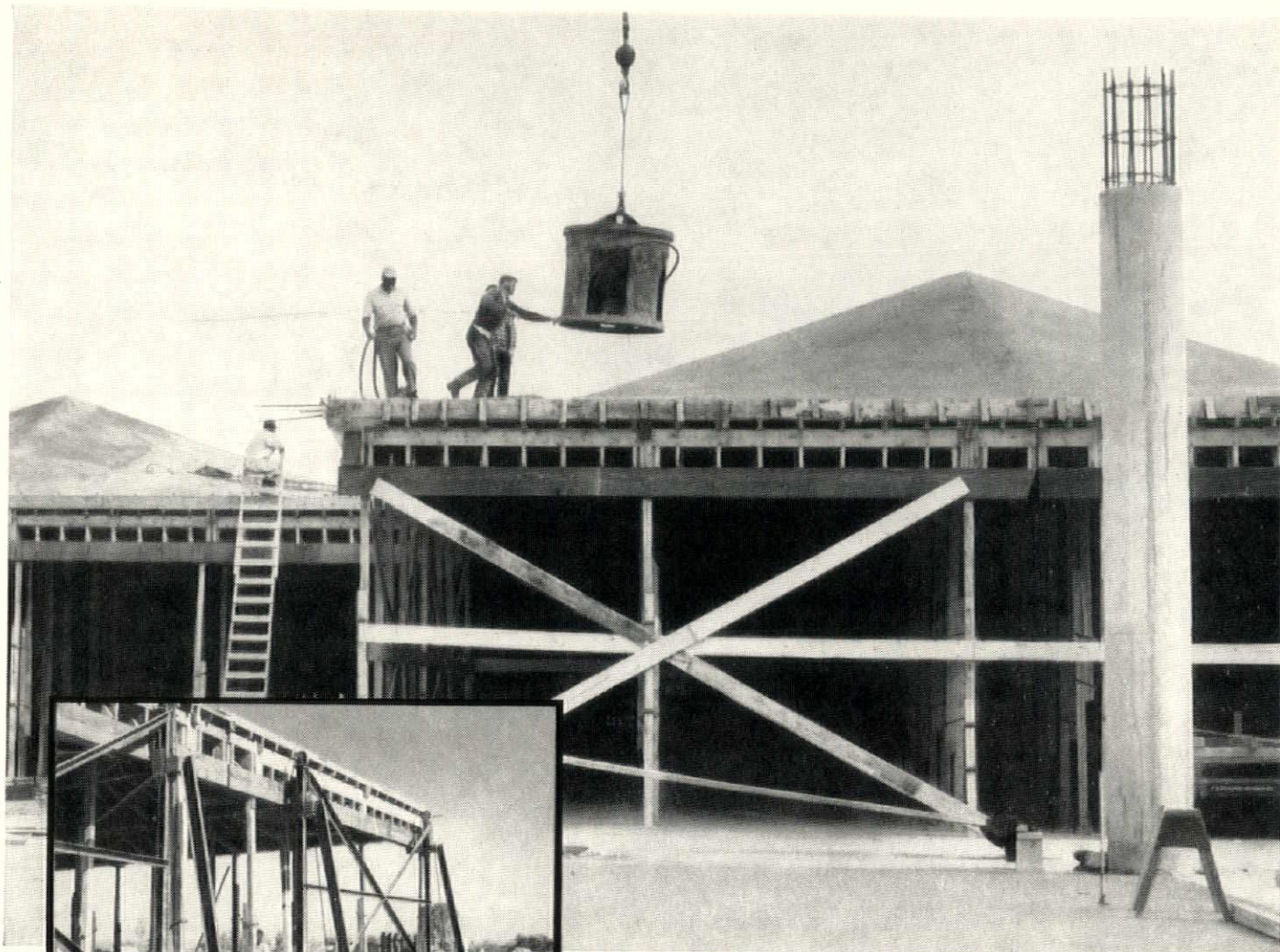
3455 NORTH HOLTON STREET

MILWAUKEE

WOODRUFF 2-2110

REPRESENTING: STEPHENS-ADAMSON MFG. CO. — Passenger Conveyors • Speedwalk • Speedramp SEDGWICK MACHINE WORKS — Dumbwaiters & Residence lifts DOVER CORP. — Rotary Oilhydraulic • Dover Electric Passenger & Freight Elevators • Levelators • Truck Levelers • Leva-Docks • Residence Lifts





Placing concrete for roof of G.E.M. Southway Store, St. Louis, Mo. Architect: Manuel Morris, Kansas City, Mo. Structural Engineer: Dutton Biggs, Kansas City, Mo. General Contractor: Millstone Construction, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

Special lifting device raising formwork

## Only 6 weeks needed to roof 120,000 sq. ft. store with concrete hyperbolic paraboloids

In the building of the new G.E.M. Southway Department Store, St. Louis, doors opened for business just 85 working days after award of the construction contract. A major reason for the record-time completion of this one-story, one-area shopping center lay in the concrete shell roof.

The roof is composed of 50 reinforced concrete hyperbolic paraboloids. Each of these umbrella-shaped shells is supported by a 24-inch diameter concrete column. Through the efficient re-use of only 5 sets of forms, sizable savings in both time and

labor were effected. All 50 shells, each 47½ ft. square and 2½ inches thick, were completed within 6 weeks.

Construction of the hyperbolic paraboloids was done in rows. Thus, masonry, plastering and other trades began work as soon as a row was completed.

This is another good example of the way improved techniques have made shell roof designs economically practical for structures of all types and sizes. No wonder structurally strong concrete is the choice of more and more engineers and builders! Write for technical facts. (Free in U.S. and Canada only.)

**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION**

735 North Water Street, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

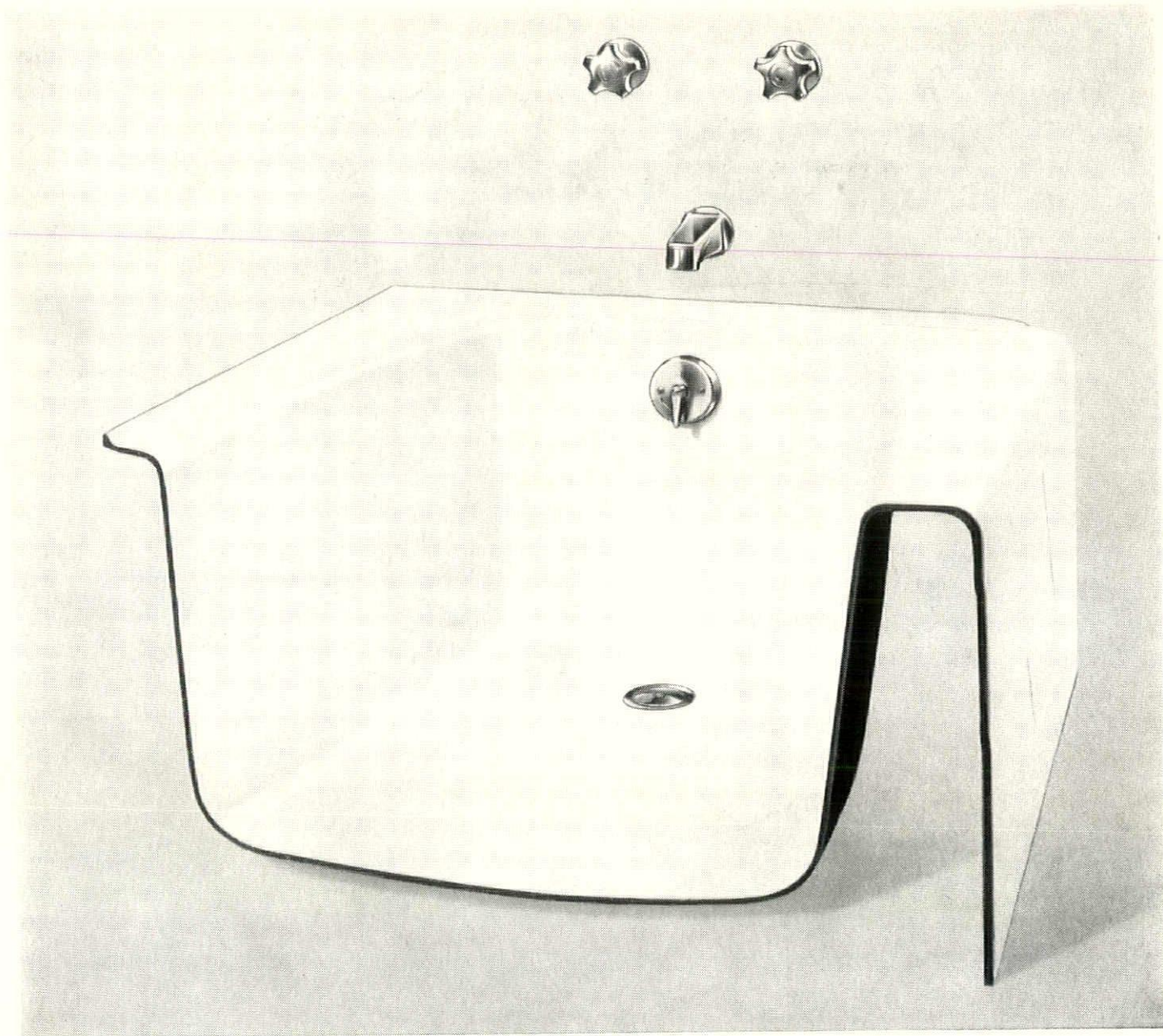
**FOR STRUCTURES...**

**MODERN**

**concrete**

*A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete*





## Now, why would we saw a bath tub in half?

Why? To point out a few things about Kohler quality. Things that add sales appeal to buildings and homes.

For instance, under that fine, gleaming enamel is cast iron. Strong. Rigid. You'll never step into a Kohler tub and feel the bottom buckle. And it's this same rigidity that resists chipping, cracking and crazing.

Cast Iron is porous. Under intense heat the enamel extends little fingers into the pores of the metal. Thus, the enamel becomes fused to the iron to form a lifetime bond.

These few facts about Kohler tubs reflect our habit of putting the right materials together in the right way in all Kohler fixtures and fittings. We've had the habit for more than seventy-five years. That's why leading builders and architects with an eye for quality specify Kohler. You can get the whole story from your plumbing contractor or Kohler distributor.

(So that's why we sawed our tub in half. Incidentally—know anybody who wants to buy half a tub?)

# KOHLER OF KOHLER

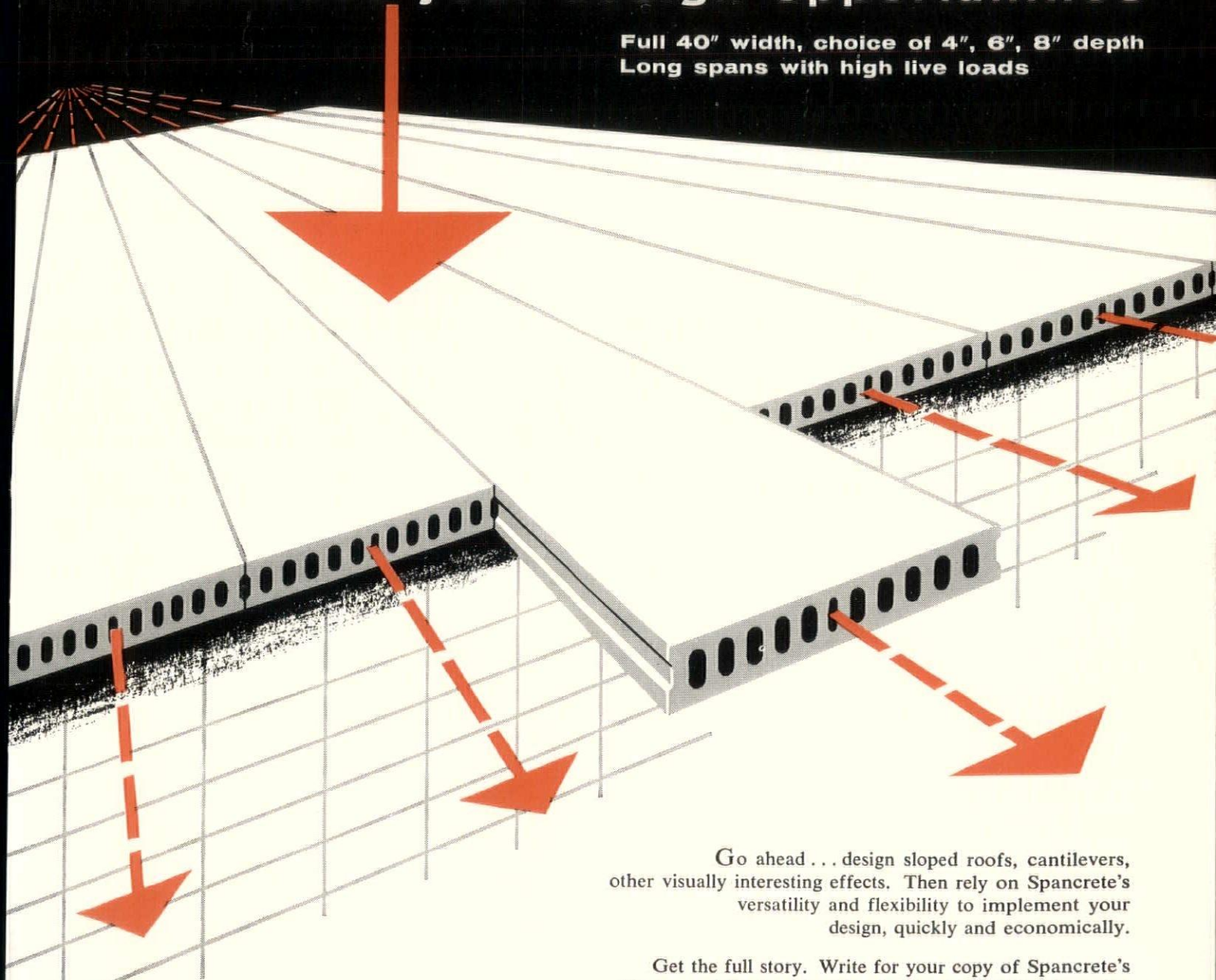
Kohler Co., Established 1873 • Kohler, Wisconsin

ENAMELED IRON AND VITREOUS CHINA PLUMBING FIXTURES • ALL BRASS FITTINGS • ELECTRIC PLANTS • AIR-COOLED ENGINES • PRECISION CONTROLS




Increases your design opportunities

Full 40" width, choice of 4", 6", 8" depth  
Long spans with high live loads



Go ahead . . . design sloped roofs, cantilevers, other visually interesting effects. Then rely on Spancrete's versatility and flexibility to implement your design, quickly and economically.

Get the full story. Write for your copy of Spancrete's Design and Engineering Handbook. (AIA File No. 4-K)

**SPANCRETE®**  **PRESTRESSED  
PRECAST  
CONCRETE  
ROOF AND FLOOR  
SYSTEMS**

Condensed Live-Load Table (PSF)

Depth	10'	20'	25'	30'	36'
6"	350	75	40	—	—
6"*	420	98	44	—	—
8"	435	233	139	89	58
8"*	—	325	192	122	70

\*2" concrete topping

32-11



*For  
Natural  
Beauty...*  
**NATURAL  
STONE**



*St. Stephens Episcopal Church — St. Louis  
Charles Novak Jr., Architect*

**LAVA**

**SANTA FE PATTERN  
SOCORRO PATTERN**

Quarried in New Mexico from recently discovered deposits LAVA is estimated to be thousands of years newer than other deposits and therefore much cleaner and burdened with far less impurities.

Santa Fe pattern, portrayed strikingly above, is richly textured material selected to a generally flat plane moderately convex or concave. This texture came about as each molten layer slid forward over another already cooled. Color is a dark brown ranging to brown to black, thus

giving an assortment of pleasant brownish blacks.

Santa Fe Pattern averages 2½" to 4" in wall thicknesses. Also available in the Socorro Pattern, the "chunky" or "lumpy" version which also features the rich brownish blacks.

As seen in the church chancel pictured above, Lava emulates a strong hand-carved effect, still maintaining nature's rugged simplicity. More information on Lava is available from:

**HALQUIST**

**LANNON STONE CO.  
Sussex, Wisconsin**





**NOW:**

**REINFORCED CONCRETE  
CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT  
REBARS, TEMPORARY FORMS,  
OR SHORING**



## *Inland Hi-Bond Floor Deck cuts slab cost 10%-20%*

Today, a new system has eclipsed the low cost of traditional reinforcing materials and methods for concrete floor slabs. On a recent typical job, a complete Inland Hi-Bond Floor, including deck and poured slab, cost \$90.00 per square; a comparable traditional concrete slab would have cost \$101.00.

Here's how you save, using Hi-Bond deck: You don't need steel reinforcing bars (except temperature mesh). You don't need temporary forms or shoring; Hi-Bond deck is a permanent form for the wet concrete.

Raised lugs in the webs of Hi-Bond panels provide a positive lateral and vertical mechanical bond between steel and concrete, causing them to act as a composite unit.

Hi-Bond floor deck is available in a number of profiles. Where electrification is desirable, Hi-Bond can be furnished as a cellular floor.

For further information on Hi-Bond — or other Inland floor systems — ask an Inland sales engineer. Write for catalog 270, or see Sweet's, section 2j/In.



**Type B Hi-Bond Floor Deck**  
24" wide, 1½" deep.



**Type BR Hi-Bond Floor Deck**  
24" wide, 1½" deep.



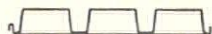
**Type BF Cellufloor**  
24" wide, 1½" deep.



**Type BB Cellufloor®**  
24" wide, 3" deep.



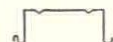
**Type N Hi-Bond Floor Deck**  
24" wide, 3" deep.



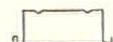
**Type NF Cellufloor**  
24" wide, 3" deep.



**Type 3HF Cellufloor**  
12" wide, 4½" deep.



**Type 4.5H Floor Deck**  
12" wide, 4½" deep.



**Type 4.5H Cellufloor**  
12" wide, 4½" deep.



**Ribform®**  
Permanent steel centering,  
28" coverage.



*There's an Inland floor  
system to meet every span  
requirement economically*



Member of the



Steel Family

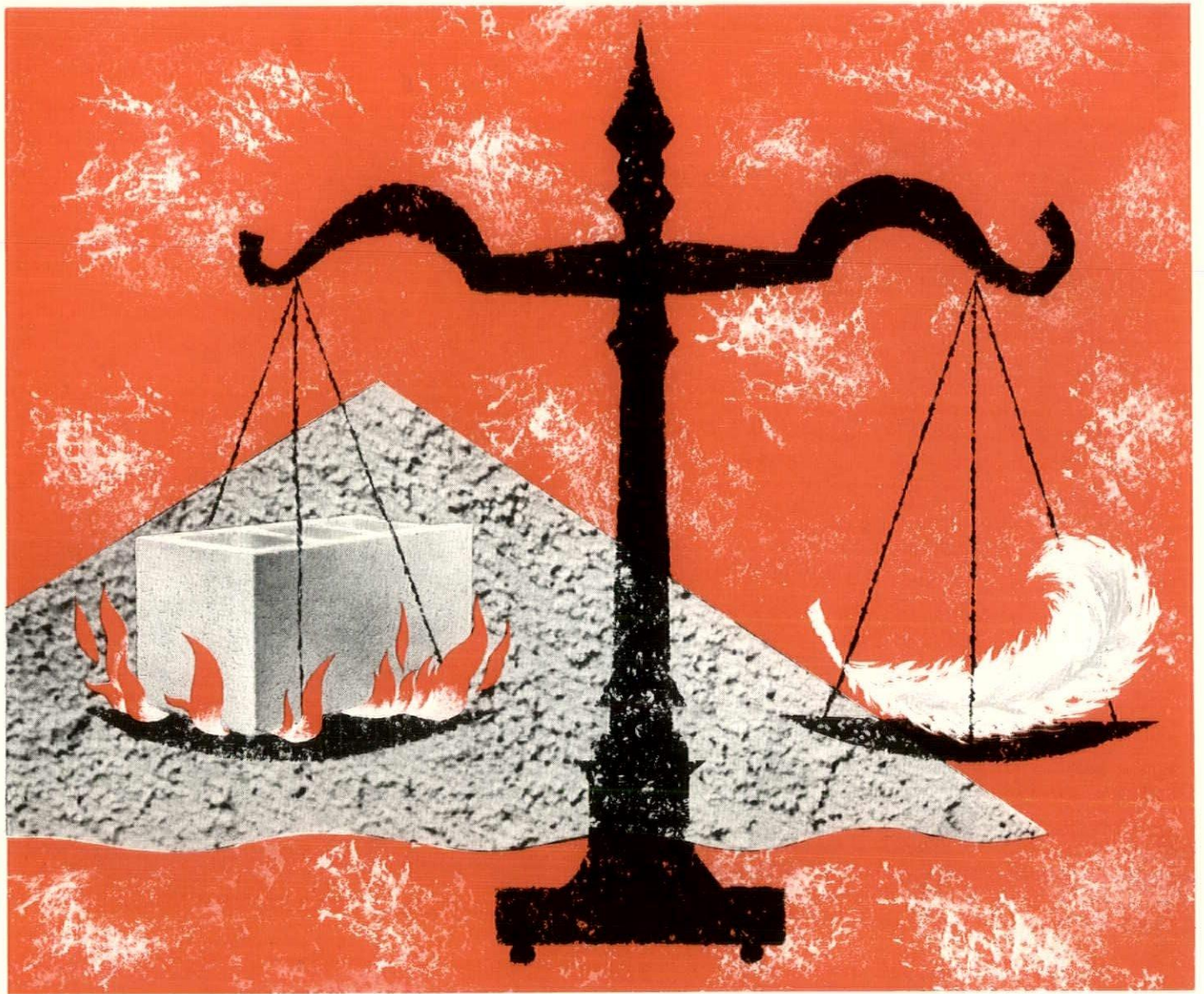
*Engineered Products Division*

**Inland Steel Products Company**

DEPT. B, 4081 WEST BURNHAM STREET, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

ALBANY, ATLANTA, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, BUFFALO, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, DALLAS, DENVER, DETROIT, FREMONT, CALIF., HOUSTON, INDIANAPOLIS, KANSAS CITY, MO., LOS ANGELES, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, OMAHA, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, SALT LAKE CITY, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, ST. LOUIS, ST. PAUL, TULSA





## **GARYLITE Expanded Blast Furnace Slag makes concrete blocks lightweight, fire-resistant, attractive**

This is an unusual concrete block; it is ten to fifteen pounds *lighter* than an ordinary concrete block the same size. Why? . . . Because its coarse aggregate is USS Garylite Expanded Blast Furnace Slag. And because expanded slag Garylite blocks are lighter, workmen can handle them easier and masonry work goes faster.

When it comes to fire-resistance, Garylite blocks are real fire fighters: An expanded slag Garylite block only 4.7 inches thick (solid equivalent) meets the National Board of Fire Underwriters' 4-hour fire resistance test.

Moreover, Garylite blocks are attractive. Light gray in color, and produced in a variety of surface textures, they are good-looking without further finishing, or they can easily be painted, plastered, or paneled to blend with any style of architecture. Millions of tiny cells throughout each block provide excellent sound absorption and thermal insulation; nails can be driven into them cleanly and will hold firmly — and to top it off, Garylite blocks are economical!

*For further information on Garylite made with USS Expanded Blast Furnace Slag, write or call:*

*USS is a registered trademark*

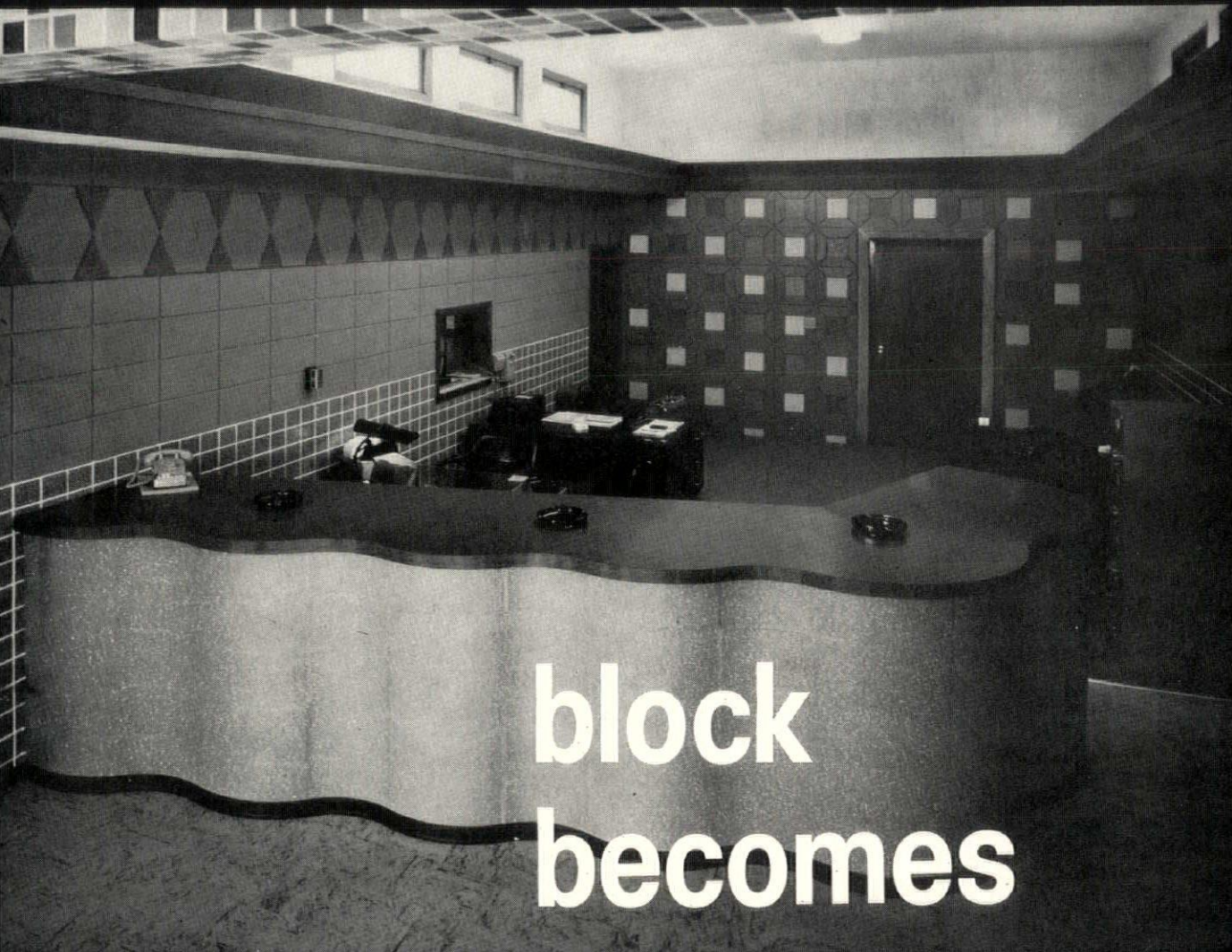


## **MILWAUKEE LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE corporation**

Exclusive Wisconsin Garylite Distributors

225 EAST MASON ST. — MILWAUKEE 2, WIS. — BRoadway 1-3466

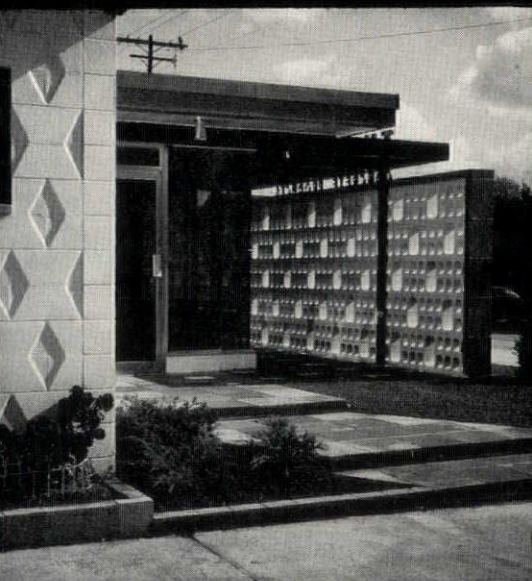




# block becomes

## YOUR WONDERFUL WIZARD OF WALLS

Concrete Masonry puts its properties to work and play in the most handsome buildings seen anywhere. Choose from a countless array of block sizes and shapes; select from thousands of design possibilities; and get more decorative business area per dollar than any other building material available today. In addition to beauty and versatility, block provides fire-safety, high sound absorption, self-insulation — and timeless walls of fashion which require almost no maintenance. Contact your local WCPA member or write us for a free copy of "Pattern Personalities Created with Concrete Block."



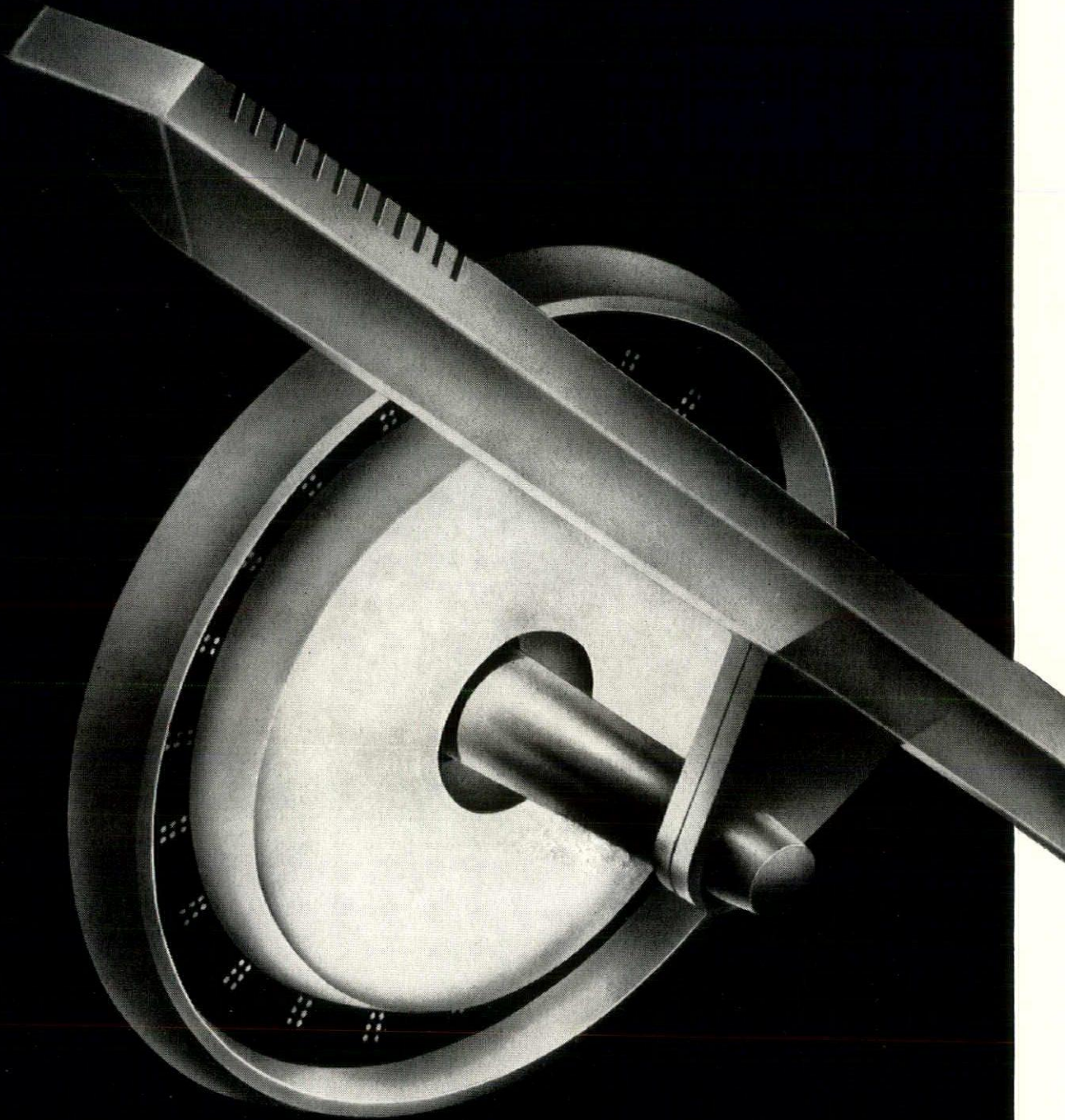
*Thompson Concrete Products Co., Kenosha  
Architect: Francis J. Wilson, A.I.A.  
Contractor: Badger Masonry Construction Co.*

**WISCONSIN CONCRETE PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION**

AN ORGANIZATION TO IMPROVE AND EXTEND THE USES OF CONCRETE PRODUCTS

735 NORTH WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE 2, WISCONSIN





NEW

**ILLUMINATED WALL BRACKET** spotlights handrails  
in corridors and stairways • • • Incandescent recessed lighting  
provides added safety and decorative night lighting for:

**HOSPITALS • HOMES FOR AGED • THEATRES • HOTELS • SHIPS**



*Blumcraft*

OF PITTSBURGH

GENERAL CATALOG OF COMPLETE BLUMCRAFT LINE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST  
COPYRIGHT 1961 BY BLUMCRAFT OF PITTSBURGH, 2410 WILLOW STREET, PITTSBURGH 12, PENNSYLVANIA





# THE ARCHITECT

FEBRUARY 1962

For this SPECIAL SCHOOL ISSUE, school administrators in Green Bay, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee and Racine were asked to tell "what makes a good school building today" and to evaluate the designing of schools in Wisconsin to date. Their comments, some commendatory, some critical, are on pages 12 and 13. "A Teacher Speaks Out" in this issue, too; Miss Sue Schroeder of the Milwaukee School System lists fifteen ways, discovered in day-to-day classroom experience, in which she thinks school plants can be improved. Then, telling the architects' story, on pages 14-16, are three handsome new Wisconsin schools: the University of Wisconsin Center by Tilleman Associates, Green Bay; Iowa-Grant Senior High School by Monberg and Associates, Kenosha; and the Glenn W. Stephens Elementary School by Graven, Kenney and Iverson, Madison. And on page 24 is a report by Committee Chairman Larry Bray on the busy year just past and the one just ahead for the AIA School Building Committee. Besides these special features you'll find information on the biennial AIA Draftsman's Competition and news about the generous response to the WAF Christmas Fund Drive, and you'll read about the action taken by the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, to alter the proposed Wisconsin rule R-D 701 which seeks to establish qualifications for land planners. Like the cover? It's a wood-cut by former Milwaukeean Sarah Brenzel, now studying at the Brooklyn Museum School in New York

WHAT MAKES A GOOD SCHOOL BUILDING TODAY?	12
WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY CENTER, GREEN BAY	14
IOWA-GRANT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	15
GLENN W. STEPHENS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	16
A TEACHER SPEAKS OUT	17
W.A.F. REPORT	17
NEWS NOTES	18
CHAPTER NOTE	19
WELCOME ABOARD	20
BIENNIAL DRAFTING COMPETITION	21
AIA: MODIFY LAND PLANNERS RULE	22
SCHOOL BUILDING COMMITTEE REPORT	24

WISCONSIN CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: 4003 W. Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 16, Wisconsin. Telephone UPTown 1-9450. EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, MRS. JANE RICHARDS.

**OFFICERS:** PRESIDENT, FRANCIS J. ROSE, 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee; VICE-PRESIDENT, ALLEN J. STRANG, 810 University Bay Drive, Madison; SECRETARY-TREASURER, JOHN P. JACOBY, 1249 N. Franklin Pl., Milwaukee.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:** FRANCIS J. ROSE, 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee; ALLEN J. STRANG, 810 University Bay Drive, Madison; JOHN P. JACOBY, 1249 N. Franklin Pl., Milwaukee; JOHN J. BRUST, 1212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee; HERBERT GRASSOLD, 734 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee; WILLIAM V. KAESER, 3407 Circle Close, Shorewood Hills, Madison; WILLIS C. LEENHOUTS, 3332 N. Dousman, Milwaukee; CLINTON MOCHON, 11121 W. Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee; LEONARD H. REINKE, 805 Main St., Oshkosh; EUGENE WASSERMAN, 722 Michigan Ave., Sheboygan; WILLIAM WEEKS, 1518 Saemann, Sheboygan; KAREL YASKO, State Office Bldg., Madison.

**DIRECTORS AT LARGE:** JOHN J. BRUST, WALLACE R. LEE, HERBERT GRASSOLD, FRANCIS J. ROSE, EUGENE WASSERMAN, KAREL YASKO.

**DIVISION DIRECTORS:**  
SOUTHEAST DIVISION: WILLIS LEENHOUTS, A. A. TANNENBAUM.  
WESTERN DIVISION: ALLEN J. STRANG, EMIL KORENIC.  
NORTHEAST DIVISION: WILLIAM WEEKS, ROBERT SAUTER.

**DIVISION OFFICERS.**  
SOUTHEAST DIVISION:  
PRESIDENT, A. A. TANNENBAUM, 5822 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee;  
VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES HARPER, 2011 E. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee;  
SECRETARY-TREASURER, THOMAS ESCHWEILER, 3430 N. Downer Ave., Milwaukee.

WESTERN DIVISION:  
PRESIDENT, EMIL KORENIC, 4710 Waukesha, Madison; VICE-PRESIDENT, PAUL GRAVEN, 5018 Bayfield, Madison; SECRETARY-TREASURER, WAYNE DUERST, 500 12th Ave., New Glarus.

NORTHEAST DIVISION:  
PRESIDENT, ROBERT SAUTER, 125 W. College Ave., Appleton; VICE-PRESIDENT, LAWRENCE BRAY, 712 Erie Ave., Sheboygan; SECRETARY-TREASURER, ROBERT YARBRO, 103 Offer Ave., Oshkosh.

The Wisconsin Architect, Volume 30, Number 2. Address all matters pertaining to editorial or advertising content to the Publisher, Schmidt Publications, 781 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee 2, Wis. Phone BR 1-6400. The Wisconsin Architect is the official publication of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Mary Stehling, Editor. Subscription rate: \$5.00 per year. Individual copy: 50c.



# WHAT MAKES A GOOD SCHOOL

WHAT ADMINISTRATORS AND "BUYERS" OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN FIVE WISCONSIN CITIES EXPECT OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS.

Fred A. Wegner, AIA, Chief of the Construction Division of the Milwaukee School Board and formerly City Architect, gives a brass-tacks, steel-beams outline of general school requirements. "Practicality is our first consideration," he says. "But we want the best materials money can buy in our schools. This saves us money in the long run.

"In Milwaukee, we like what you might call 'staid' school architecture. We try to eliminate fanciness and dramatic layouts, and sometimes we're criticized for it. There are some who want to make 'em round, then make 'em square, then hang 'em on sky hooks. . . . We haven't got that kind of money. And in this climate, the sensational design is usually not best for low maintenance. Temperatures here range from 15 below to 100 above; alternate thawing and freezing causes expansion and contraction that dramatic structures just can't take. No matter how beautiful it is, what good is it if the roof leaks? We believe that with good massing, scale and composition, you can achieve quite a bit, designwise.

"We are concerned that the relationship of rooms in a school be right," he says, "so that the boiler room doesn't turn up next to the auditorium. And washrooms and bubblers — we try to see that their location and quantity is right. As for structure, that depends a lot on the school's budget, as well as on the availability of materials when bids are being taken. If there's a steel shortage, we use wood."

Wegner is the member of the Five Year Planning Commission who recommends architects for Milwaukee schoolbuilding jobs, then gives them the requirements of the School Housing Research Division, which relate mostly to size and site, and the educational requirements submitted by the Curriculum Department.

"There have been no basic changes in curriculum requirements within the last ten years," he says. "Within the last three years or so, however, new schools have been set up for television teaching. Cafeterias, auditoriums, study halls and classrooms are being equipped to handle the large audiences that will watch these programs. Milwaukee is a leader in TV education; we've been very successful here. Some of the new schools will have language labs, too: insulated rooms with sound-proof booths containing amplifiers and earphones and a control desk from which teachers can play the tapes. Some of them will have screens and projectors, so that students can watch movies in the language they are studying. And we have driver training programs, now, in five high schools around the city. These require no special areas within school buildings, though." Wegner doubts whether practice driving equipment (dummy "cars" with all the controls) will ever be installed.

"We are just beginning to think about air-conditioning," he says. "There is a school in the sketch stage right now with provisions built in for air-conditioning in the future. There is more school in the summer months, now. Last year we had the largest summer school attendance

ever — 12,000 students on the high school level alone. As far as heating goes, we're no longer committed to a coal burning system. Within the last two years or so we have begun to use a combination of gas and oil which enables us to eliminate high smoke stacks, which are both unsightly and dirty — they get coal soot all over the neighborhood. And we've been using fluorescent lights for about ten years. They give a natural, even light. This means we can reduce the height of windows to about 3½ to 4 feet in the new schools. And this means we save on heating and glass breakage. And we wash windows less often.

"We make changes continually. Lately in the grade schools we've been putting the coat hooks in the corridors; besides being economical these help to ventilate the coats better. We are using movable desks now, so that teachers can arrange them in small work groups. We put bubblers on two levels in the lower schools — some for older children, some for younger. Sometimes we use black chalkboards, sometimes green, depending on what is preferred. But we do keep abreast of the times, all the time, without going too far to the right or the left."

Wegner is a member of the National Council Schoolhouse Construction, which publishes and periodically revises *A Guide for Planning School Plants*. The latest edition, in preparation now, comes out this year. Price: \$2.00. Write to: Floyd Parker, Michigan State College, Lansing, Michigan.

Robert Hull and Clifford Hawley, Administrative Assistants in Long Range Planning and in Building to the Madison Superintendent of Schools, collaborate to present their views on the economics of school building. "It is unfortunate, but none the less true, that school building planning generally begins with a relatively fixed amount of money which in many cases is insufficient. Money available is determined by the school district's borrowing capacity, by "X" dollars per pupil or per classroom, or by the best judgement of Board Members, staff, architect, or outside survey experts, but the dollar is usually the common denominator.

"No school building worthy of the name can afford to be the result of some pressures being met and others ignored." How to see that the school dollar gets spent wisely? How to distribute it with equity among all the elements competing for it? Hull and Hawley describe Madison's budgeting system. "It is based on an allowance of \$1400 per pupil for elementary schools, \$1600 for junior high schools and \$2200 for senior high schools. Instructional areas must amount to at least 50% of the total area, administration not over 16%, stairs and corridors not over 21%, walls and partitions not over 11%, flues and ducts not over 1% and accessories not over 1%. Madison has found that total cost of a building can be determined by adding bids for the four basic contracts (general, electrical, heating and ventilating, plumbing) to 20% of the base



# BUILDING TODAY?

bids for architectural and engineering fees, equipment, insurance, landscaping and administrative costs."

Hull and Hawley comment that, on the whole, educators and architects are working together and that most architects "meet the design criteria, keep within the pre-determined budget, and come up with an outstanding design." But they say that occasionally architects "design 'trademarks' into buildings; i.e. excessively large entrances, a certain type of window or panel wall, a typical entrance, a special roof design or over-hang, special chimneys, bricks or tile, or a standard plan for all buildings designed by one office." These trademarks are budget-busters, they say.

"The school man is as interested in aesthetics as the architect but, for economic reasons, what he usually asks for is a medium-priced building, one with brick exterior walls, block partitions, ceramic tile in corridors, toilet and locker rooms, resilient tile floors, acoustical treatment, 30-50 footcandles of quality lighting, a proven heating and ventilating system, a trench around the perimeter of the building, and a modest amount of built-in equipment." And in most cases, Hull and Hawley agree, architects comply with these requests. "Today most architectural firms in Wisconsin are doing the best possible job to design buildings to meet the needs of each community."

John Prasch, Superintendent of Racine Schools, begins: "The crucial question facing the school architect is not 'What Makes a Good School Building Today,' but rather, 'What Makes a School Building Good for Tomorrow.'"

Prasch has three areas of contention. First, he feels that architects do not always use the most up-to-date, most improved materials for building. "Generally," he says by way of example, "plaster is an excellent building material, but it is faulty for school purposes if placed where it can be reached, bumped, brushed or soiled by students, such as on wall areas underneath blackboards, on walls adjacent to drinking fountains, or around light switches." He suggests vinyl fabric as a more durable wall surface for such areas; it is just as nice in color as plaster, he says, but more durable. "The interior use of painted concrete block and certain types of porous brick create similar maintenance problems, some of which can be solved by covering them with some of the newly developed paints."

Second, Prasch wonders if today's schools can accommodate the educational advances coming tomorrow. "Pre-Civil War buildings are often equally as adaptable as some of the very recent vintage. The storage, movement and maintenance of electronic and audio-visual aids, for example, are often no more difficult in our oldest than they are in our newest buildings. Many relatively new secondary school buildings are unable to provide the kind of scheduling flexibility suggested by the Lloyd Trump Studies of Staff Utilization."

Prasch asks, finally, for more creativity — more "imaginative use of available materials which best fit the instructional task at hand" — on the part of architects. "It seems to me, for example, that too little attention has been

given to the furniture which goes into school buildings, and yet the amount and type of furniture used, I realize, is directly related to the amount and type specified in the building plans. I realize that the school architect designs and plans according to the specifications provided him by the school administrator. The kind of 'creativity' I advocate lies in the area of the architect's ability to convince school administrators and boards of education that there are better than the traditional ways of designing buildings. Perhaps he should spend more time exploring the advantages and disadvantages of a given design or material with his clients, helping them to make sound decisions."

To Russell S. Way, Superintendent of Green Bay Schools, the elements that "make a good school building today" are, in order of importance: "function, the facilities a building provides to support quality education; little need for future maintenance; safety; cost; and attractiveness."

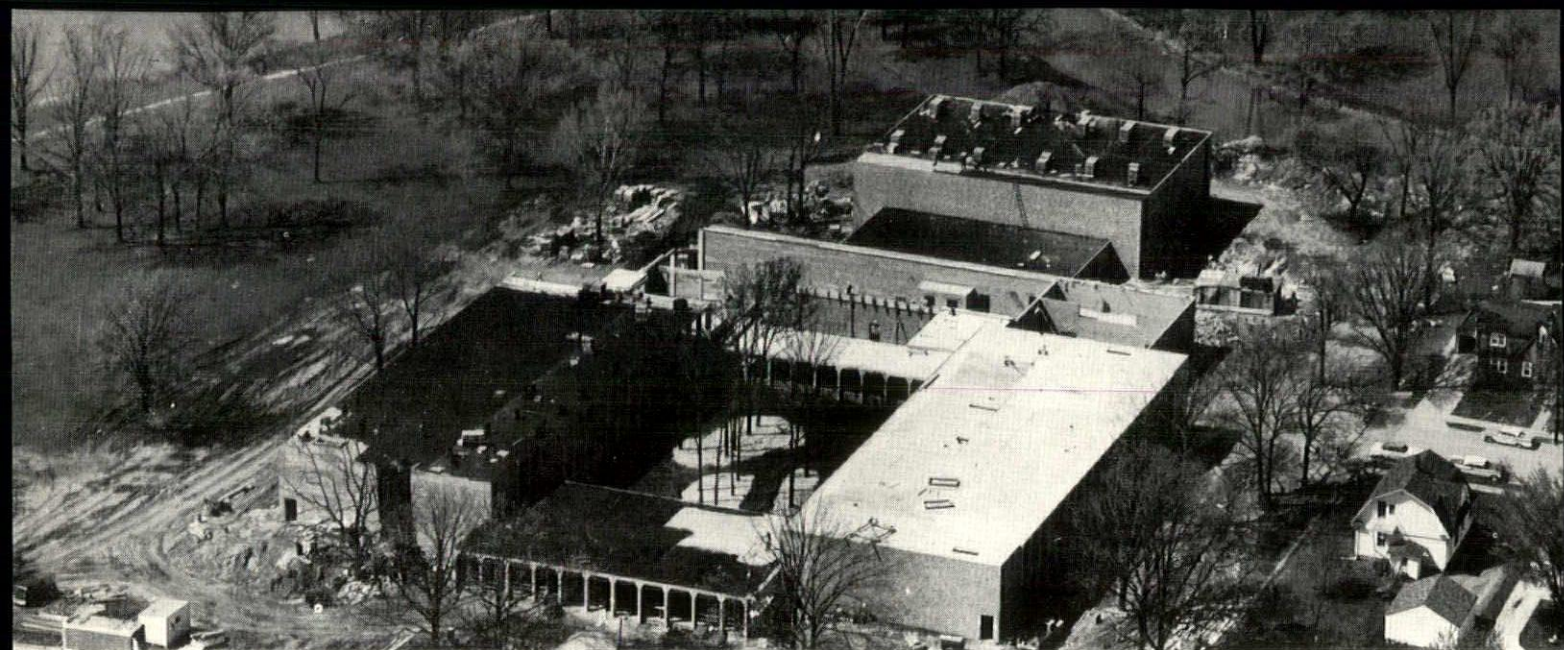
Way suggests that perhaps the present concept of a school building has grown stale, that "perhaps a rapidly changing society requires a changing program of education and, subsequently, changes in building design and purpose." He asks, "Does hot water, for example, present a means of heating that can be adapted to cooling as well? What is the fundamental purpose of windows in any building? Would answers to these questions present a basis for change in design?"

Harold R. Maurer, Superintendent of Kenosha Schools, stresses the importance of cooperation among architect, educator and school board. "Since those charged with the initial planning of the facilities (educators and board) have little, if any, knowledge of the construction costs involved, much dependence must be placed on the creative approach of the architect, on his interpretation of the requirements, and upon his suggestions to eliminate duplication of facilities and wasteful construction, as well as upon his suggestions for innovations that will make for low maintenance costs. . . .

"After a new building is occupied, a systematic evaluation is made of the facilities provided and the degree to which they have accomplished the purposes for which they were designed. It is needless to point out that. . . every new building thus becomes a series of lessons. But by pooling and sharing experiences and insights, it is possible to reinforce individual creativeness and to compensate for each other's shortcomings."

"Do architects, generally speaking, understand the procedures outlined and appreciate the guidance and direction given them by educators in proceeding with the design of building? Having had the opportunity and privilege of working with many fine school architects over a period of years, I am of the opinion that the answer is definitely and positively in the affirmative."





# UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN GREEN BAY CENTER

Tilleman Associates, Inc., AIA, Green Bay



*John C. Tilleman, AIA, is a native of Green Bay, a veteran of World War II, North Africa, and Bachelor of Architecture with Distinction, University of Minnesota. After practising with private firms in Minneapolis, and with the Army and National Park Service in Washington, D.C., he returned to his home town. There he worked for Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford and Jahn, AIA, before starting individual practice in March, 1956.*

The new University of Wisconsin Green Bay Center, begun in November of 1960, is occupied now and will probably be dedicated in March of this year. It is a school building designed for 800 college freshmen and sophomores according to space needs stipulated by the University of Wisconsin.

Erected on four acres of a fifteen-acre park site donated by the City of Green Bay, it is a building conforming to, and worthy of, its fine setting. The park is bounded on the west by the East River and bisected by Ellis Creek which runs east to west. The four-acre building site is just south of this creek, with a steep, six-foot slope through its east-west centerline. As can be seen in this aerial view of the Center while still under construction last spring, Tilleman Associates took pains to remove only trees in the immediate building area.

The ground floor conforms closely to the existing grade of the site. A central court, terraced in stone and measuring 120' by 90', is enclosed on the south by a one-story entrance and office wing, on the east and west by two-story classroom and laboratory wings, and on the north by a one-story, split-level wing. Thirteen tall oak trees are left standing inside the court, which is accessible from general office, library and student lounge areas. This lounge area, as well as a music-drama room and arena-type lecture hall, is air-conditioned. Other major units in

the building are: classrooms, laboratories, faculty offices, food and service kitchen, book store, health and first aid rooms, storage and utility rooms, and gymnasium with shower and locker rooms. The gymnasium roof is an unusual one: it is made of thirteen precast, prestressed concrete "T's" each measuring 8' x 82' x 3'.

The University required parking space for 350 automobiles. One lot just west of the building on Deckner Avenue accommodates 100 cars; another 250 can be parked north of Ellis Creek, accessible by a foot bridge. The athletic field is also north of the creek.

Major materials were: precast concrete columns, beams and slabs; precast concrete, exposed aggregate spandrels; cinnamon-colored glazed face brick; aluminum windows. Floors are asphalt tile and terrazzo. Walls are plaster on metal studs. The aluminum pan acoustical ceiling is an integral part of the hot water radiant heating system. Ventilating air comes to the rooms through the ceiling plenum and the acoustical tile. Total building area is 89,000 feet and Tilleman estimates construction cost at \$1,190,000, or \$13.40 per square foot. The building was financed by Brown County, Wisconsin. Educational equipment was furnished by the University of Wisconsin. Consulting engineers were: Lofte and Fredericksen, heating; John K. Primm, electricity; Robert E. Lee, plumbing.



# IOWA-GRANT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Lawrence Monberg and Associates, AIA, Kenosha



**Lawrence Monberg, AIA,** born in Denmark, studied Architecture at Illinois Institute of Technology, was licensed by Illinois in 1931. In 1945 he founded a firm in Chicago (projects: Kungsholm Restaurant, Puppet Theatre), moved it to Kenosha in 1945, has expanded it now to include southern Florida and the Caribbean. President of Bay Islands Investments, Ltd., he is engaged in development of Eleuthera Island, Bahamas, British West Indies.

The following is an excerpt from a letter written to Monberg and Associates by Phillip Helgesen, Superintendent of Iowa-Grant Schools.

*... However, the most amazing part of our building is the mall area. It is possible to view activity and movement from any given point in the mall. When classes pass, the fact that students can disperse in all directions has not only cut down congestion but has shortened the time needed between class periods. ... Because this area is out in the open, I believe students have a tendency to conduct themselves better...*

The new Iowa-Grant Senior High School in Cobb, Wisconsin seems to have fulfilled its purpose: "to provide the sociability of a student commons and the openness of the campus-type plan within a compact unit — on a minimal budget." Classrooms and offices are arranged around a central, multi-level court in this \$780,820 project, the joint undertaking of Iowa and Grant counties. By combining resources to build the school, and providing busses for the students, some of whom travel fifty miles a day to Cobb, the two counties find that together they can offer educational advantages not possible on their own.

Monberg and Associates find that using a central mall reduces corridor space by 50% and lessens distance between classrooms. The mall is also usable teaching area:

plenty of space there for travelling displays and special activities. A circular art studio with theatre-arrangement seating faces onto the mall; this doubles as a practice room for dramatic and forensic students. On a lower level, visible from the mall and separated from it by a loose-laid lanon stone planter wall, is the cafeteria and library study area. This is an unusual combination but a good one, says Superintendent Helgesen. "We have found it to be an extremely quiet area."

Superintendent Helgesen also has high praise for the greenery divider. "The square footage we have devoted to our planter is hard to evaluate in terms of education. However, the fact that students have not molested the plants has led us to believe that they have great value in teaching citizenship."

Angular ramps lead over the mall to a 400-seat, semi-circular auditorium whose stage can also be viewed from the gymnasium. Teachers at Iowa-Grant report that they are using the auditorium much more than they had anticipated. They also are pleased with three new science rooms which lend themselves well to small groups and special projects.

Iowa-Grant has a capacity of 600 students and 24 teacher's stations. It has an area of 68,000 square feet, and 114.3 square feet of space per pupil. Square foot cost: \$11.43. Volume, 1,076,378 cubic feet; cubic foot cost, \$.725.





# GLENN W. STEPHENS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Graven, Kenney and Iverson, AIA, Madison



**Paul H. Graven, AIA,** Madison, received the Scarb Medal in Architecture at the University of Illinois (1941) and was a finalist for the Paris Prize ('48, '50). He was 1st Lieutenant, Cavalry, served in the European Theatre, WW II, and was a security officer, Nurnberg Trials. Member, Jury Beaux-Arts Institute of Design Judgment, New York, 1949. He has practised in Chicago, taught at Oklahoma State, and formerly was with Law, Law, Potter and Nystrom, AIA, Madison.

Completed August 1, 1961, the new Glenn W. Stephens School in Madison is an example of compactness and economy. This elementary school with a nice look of dignity about it contains thirteen classrooms and two kindergartens; teachers, guidance and office rooms; a large all-purpose room to the north; and boys and girls locker rooms. Graven estimates the cost at \$12.72 per square foot and \$.99 per cubic foot.

The length of the school runs north and south on an 11 acre, comparatively level site. A serpentine fieldstone wall accents the main entrance on the east; the rest of the exterior walls are face brick. Doors and sliding windows are aluminum. Interior walls are of concrete block, face brick and prefinished silver-gray plywood; there are ceramic tile walls in the lavatories. Ceilings are acoustical tile with some wood panels in the corridor, and floors are asphalt tile in the classrooms, ceramic tile in the lavatories.

Graven, Kenney and Iverson used reinforced concrete foundation walls, masonry bearing and steel columns, a built-up roof, and wood laminated beams, joists and deck. There are 1 1/2" of rigid insulation throughout.

Other school projects the Madison firm is working on at this time are: a high school for Edgerton to be bid in March, 1962; the Village of Monona Elementary and Junior High School to be bid in April, 1962; a Fall River High School Addition to be bid in April, 1962; Buckeye Road Elementary School in Madison, to contain thirteen classrooms, two kindergartens; and an addition of two classrooms and a multi-purpose room for Maple Grove Rural School.





# A TEACHER SPEAKS OUT

For an on-the-job, behind-the-desk report on our school buildings we contacted young (and very pretty) Miss Sue Schroeder, elementary teacher in the Milwaukee School System. Miss Schroeder conferred with her principal and her mother and sister, also teachers, to compile this list of school building conveniences which they are enjoying now or feel need consideration.

## *In the classroom:*

1. Chalkboards with open ends for easier cleaning.
2. Sufficient electrical outlets. "You never have enough, it seems, when you want to show a movie or rearrange your room."
3. As much bulletin board space as possible. "We can't use tape or tacks on painted walls."
4. Chalkboards without glare. "Most boards, even the green ones, only can be read head-on, never from an angle. I prefer the washable kind, too. There are some you're only supposed to wash once a month or so, simply dusting them off in the meantime, but they get too chalky and illegible."
5. Something to prevent the afternoon sun from shining in on the children's backs. "I was in a school recently with windows tinted at the bottom; this seemed to help. Or perhaps outside awnings would do it, even individual window shades. The new black-out curtains can't be used for spot darkening."
6. More stable chairs. "Mine are always falling. Perhaps they could be attached to the desks?"
7. A sink in each classroom, or at least in kindergartens. "This would eliminate trips to the bubblers for water to mix paints, take care of quick clean-ups, water plants, etc."
8. Small offices off kindergartens. "This is almost a necessity for private parent conferences, guidance sessions, etc. Separate play areas for kindergarteners on the playground are almost necessary, too."

## *For the school as a whole:*

9. Individual lockers for coats outside each classroom. "Or perhaps the children could share them. Hooks in the hall, we find, are often too close together and too small to hold coat, hat, snow-pants, scarf. Boots lying loose on the floor get mixed up and lost and make corridors disorderly. I would prefer recessed lockers; little children have poor balance, bump into things. If lockers could be better ventilated, somehow, they would be ideal."
  10. Convenient latches for outside doors. "Elementary children can't reach the ones on top of doors."
  11. Sufficient lavatories for all the children. "They waste a lot of time waiting in line for their turn."
  12. Adequate teachers rooms with lavatory space for both men and women. "There are more men teaching in the grades, now. Also, a teachers' smoker would be ideal."
  13. Air conditioning where climate requires it.
  14. As many exits as possible. "This would lessen the amount of 'lining up' in the hallways that we do."
  15. Windows. "There is talk, now, of designing windowless schools. I taught in a gymnasium for a while, where windows were too high for us to see out. A view, seeing the seasons change, is really good for the morale."
- "My principal maintains that the new, flowing, one-story buildings take up land that could be used for play area, athletic fields, parking areas," says Miss Schroeder. "He says they cost more to heat. And I wonder: should the new schools be equipped with shelter areas?"

# REPORT ON GENEROSITY TO W.A.F.

Miss Dorothy Schweitzer, Executive Secretary

Wisconsin Architects Foundation received a gratifying response to its appeal for contributions to the Christmas Fund for the purpose of granting Tuition Aid to Wisconsin students for the second semester of the academic year 1961-62.

Friends of the profession were contacted by letter offering to send holiday greeting cards in their name to the corporate members of the State A.I.A. indicating that a contribution had been made to the Foundation. The companies who participated were pleased with the idea, and others agreed to go along next year with more advanced notice. The Foundation is most grateful for the generous contributions made by the following:

W. H. Pipkorn Company  
Siesel Construction Company  
Lurie Glass Company  
D. G. Beyer, Inc. (outright donation, no cards)

As the result of the appeal to architects made in the December issue of WISCONSIN ARCHITECT in which an envelope was inserted for convenience, contributions made by the following have been acknowledged with thanks and appreciation:

Segel Family Foundation Inc., Milwaukee  
Kloppenburg & Kloppenburg, Milwaukee  
John Messmer, Milwaukee  
Frederick J. Schweitzer, Milwaukee  
Karel Yasko, Madison  
Willis & Lillian Leenhouts, Milwaukee  
Theodore H. Irion & Leonard H. Reinke, Oshkosh  
Donn Hougen, Wisconsin Rapids  
Grellinger & Rose Associates Inc., Milwaukee  
Julius Sandstedt, Oshkosh  
Durrant & Bergquist, Boscobel & Dubuque  
Sauter-Seaborne Architects, Appleton

Next year there will be made available to the architects and friends of the Foundation holiday greeting cards in any number desired, with space provided for the insertion of name, at a set price per card. Along with the customary greeting, the card will show that contribution has been made to the Foundation's fund for aid to education. The availability of these cards will be publicized well in advance of Christmas.

The additional financing these firms and individuals have thoughtfully provided has enabled the Foundation to afford tuition aid to the six Wisconsin students who have previously received aid plus one additional student for the Spring term.

A future issue of WISCONSIN ARCHITECT will carry interesting information concerning these seven young men.

The cost of collegiate training has risen proportionately to the expense of modern day living, and, consequently, tuition aid to these deserving students from Wisconsin means a great deal. As example, \$600 is the total for annual tuition and fees for non-resident students at Iowa State University, and at the University of Michigan it amounts to \$750. Add to that what a student must pay for transportation, and the estimated average for room and board is about \$825 a year.

Did you read the December issue of WISCONSIN ARCHITECT? If not, there is a good chance that the envelope inserted for your convenience is still in perfect condition, ready for mailing.



# NEWS NOTES

Wives of the Northeast Division formed a Women's Architectural League at the Division's monthly meeting January 8. Lyndoris Bray, wife of Division President Lawrence Bray, was elected president of the ladies' group. Ethel Yarbro (Mrs. Robert) is Secretary-Treasurer. Chairmen for three Northeast areas were chosen: Mrs. Gordon Peterson, Oshkosh; Mrs. Leonard Schober, Green Bay; Mrs. William Weeks, Sheboygan.

Members of the Northeast Division braved four-degree weather and, some of them, 60 to 70-mile drives to meet in Neenah at the Valley Inn on January 8. There were 45 in attendance, including wives and guests. After dinner the ladies adjourned to another room to discuss plans for a Northeast W.A.L. group and the men listened to speaker for the evening, Mr. Gene Franchett, city planner with Harland-Bartholomew and Associates of New Mexico.

"There are 29 colleges giving City Planning degrees in the U.S. today," Franchett began, "and planning agencies even in small towns — whereas 50 years ago there were none." Only recognized since the 1920's, this comparatively new profession works with architects, engineers, landscape architects and lawyers to "incorporate living beauty into our cities."

Like the architect, the city planner works from a statement of the client's requirements, an approximate budget and a knowledge of the terrain, but unlike him, the planner usually finds that the building has been done before he gets there. In only one of every 10,000 cases is he asked to construct a city from the ground up. It is his job rather to "preserve, adapt and develop to new conditions what is already there."

He does this, first, by making a diagrammatic land-use map. Franchett displayed one of these, showing how it indicates existing topography, density of population, traffic networks and locations of schools, residences, business districts, parks, industry, etc. Next Franchett showed a future land-use map, the second step in the planning process; this one covered an area larger than the present city limits to show changes anticipated in a planning period of 20 to 30 years. Finally he showed a city planner's comprehensive or master plan which accounts for all elements of city design, past and future.

Those who built cities in the past had

to cope with the advent of the automobile and the great flux of immigrants into urban areas, said Franchett, but today's planners have problems, too. Downtown areas are threatened by shopping centers. Young families are moving away from school sites. Highways and streets need rerouting. Happily, said Franchett, the public is becoming more aware of the service a planning committee offers. "But basic equipment for a city planner will always be a good supply of optimism."

First question from the floor was, "How much does it cost?" Franchett answered that city planners usually receive \$1.00 per capita based on the city's population. Asked, "What is the city planner's attitude toward the downtown shopping area?" he replied, "We believe, because of the investment in it, we must protect it." He also noted that, to support regional shopping centers as well as an urban center, a city must have a population of 50,000 or more; but to support only neighborhood centers and an urban center, it needs only a 5,000 population. St. Louis, he said, is a city with too many outlying shopping centers. Asked what he thinks is causing people now to move back to the cities to live, he replied, "The monotony of living in a subdivision — and the added convenience."

Final question from the floor was, "Do you try to coordinate plans for one city with those for other cities in the area?"

"We do not," said Franchett, "but all municipal plans must be approved by the state, which gives them a kind of built-in coordination."

There were 70 in attendance at the January 20 luncheon meeting of the Southeast Division Women's Architectural League at Aliota's on the Blue-mound. Abe Tannenbaum, division president, and some twelve members' secretaries were honored guests. Among topics discussed at the business meeting was the W.A.L. Ball which, on the results of a member survey, is being postponed to February of next year. Speaker for the day was James A. Schinneller, art educator at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee who was featured in the December *Wisconsin Architect*. His topic: "Art and Architecture." Table centerpieces carried out this theme.

Stalag 17, a comedy about American soldiers in a German prison camp, will be the production at the Sunset Playhouse, 850 Elm Grove Road, on March 2 when the Southeast W.A.L.'s sponsor a benefit theatre party for the WAF. Doroty Heider (Mrs. George E.) is chairman of the event. Performance begins at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$2.50. Call Esther Seubert (Mrs. Lester G.) for reservations: SPing 4-2544.

Members of the Western Division took a field trip to Chicago on January 23 to visit the Laboratory High School on the campus of the University of Chicago, a school built with a Ford Foundation Grant. Klein-Dickert and Newcastle Products Co. hosted the trip.

Richard Perrin, AIA, Director of Milwaukee's new Department of City Development, addressed an open meeting of the Milwaukee League of Women Voters at the Public Library on January 11. Following his address on "Planning and Action for City Renewal" was a discussion by a three-member panel which included: Lee Templeton, Chairman, Civic Federation for Community Cooperation; George Bockl, realtor and private developer; and Mrs. Jack Ziffer, Member, Citizens Urban Renewal and Planning Committee and League of Women Voters.

William S. Kinne, Jr., AIA, Director of the University Facilities Research Center of the Council of Ten and the University of Chicago, announces that the first of the Council's free publications is ready: "Plumbing Fixture Requirements in University Instructional and Research Buildings." The result of a study of design criteria for university construction, this monograph and succeeding ones are directed primarily toward university administrators and planners, their staff architects and engineers, and private architect and engineer firms engaged in university design. "Building Circulation" and "Parking" are now at press and will be ready soon. Write for them to: University Facilities Research Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 6.

Fritz von Grossman of von Grossman, Burroughs and Van Lanen, 5455 West Burleigh Street, Milwaukee, was a member of the architectural jury which made selections from preliminary entries in the 1962 *School Building Architectural Exhibit*. The jury met in Washington recently. Other members were Superintendent Herbert W. Schooling, Webster Groves, Missouri; Architect Edwin B. Cromwell, Little Rock, Arkansas; Superintendent Edward J. Anderson, Wayland, Massachusetts; Arnold C. Tjomsland, associate professor of educational administration, Washington State University, Pullman; and Architect Samuel E. Homsey, Wilmington, Delaware.

The Architectural Exhibit is sponsored jointly by the American Association of School Administrators and the American Institute of Architects and will be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey. It includes new buildings from every section of the country.

**Correction:** This News Note in last month's issue should have read: *Modern*

*Continued on Page 19*



## News Note (Contd.)

*Hospital Magazine* has selected West Allis Memorial Hospital, Milwaukee, "Modern Hospital of the Month" for December, 1961. Hospital, architects, consultants and Wisconsin State Board of Health all received certificates from Editor Robert M. Cunningham, Jr., praising the structure's "excellence of design, functional planning, economy of cost and operation, and proper provision for the hospital needs of the community as evaluated by members of our committee in a study of the architect's plans." Darby, Bogner and Associates were the architects.

## CHAPTER NOTE

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A. met on Friday, January 12, 1962 at the Simon House, Madison, with the following members present: Francis Rose, John Jacoby, John Brust, Eugene Wasserman, Allen Strang, William Weeks, William Kaeser, Willis Leenhouts, Clint Mochon, Leonard Reinke and Karel Yasko.

Five advancements to Corporate membership received Board recommendation for A.I.A. approval and three Junior Associate members were accepted.

Austin Fraser was named Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A. representative to the Wisconsin Arts Council.

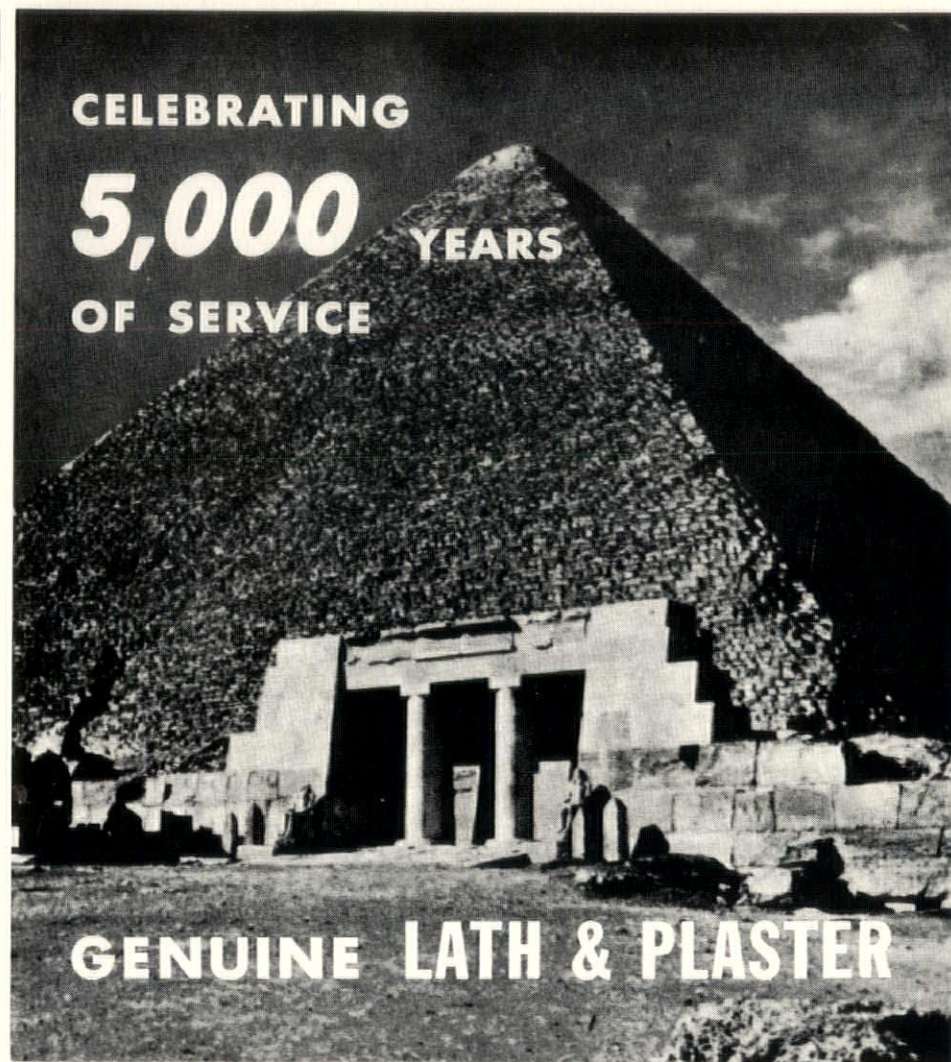
Mr. Alvin Atkinson, representing the Wisconsin Concrete Products Association, was promised assistance from two members of the Building Code Committee in revising the Wisconsin State Industrial Commission concrete and masonry standards.

It was reported to the Board that plans for the 1962 state convention are progressing well.

After having received advice of legal counsel, it must be reported to the Institute that all Architects registered in Wisconsin must recognize and abide by the state statutes governing Architectural supervision. The revised A.I.A. contracts substitute "observe" for the previously used "supervision". Wisconsin statutes state "supervision" and, therefore, supersede the A.I.A. contract documents.

Approval was granted to the Wisconsin Chapter participation in the Church Building Conference to be held in Madison in October, 1962.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:55 p.m.



How old is plastering? As old as history. Primitive man built his home of sticks over which he plastered mud. The great pharaohs of Egypt knew the beauty of plaster — their pyramids, monuments to themselves, contain plaster work and these plaster surfaces exist today — still hard and durable. The Egyptians found plaster to be an excellent surface for picture writing, too, and the fresco painters of the Renaissance found that plaster lent itself to decorative treatment. Versatile plaster was and still is an unparalleled medium for artistic expression in building.

And the lathing and plastering industry has kept abreast of modern construction. New and improved products, tools and methods of application serve to keep this ancient trade as modern as tomorrow. For example, fireproofing by machine applying plaster direct to steel; no other building product can do this job as effectively or as efficiently.

*Specify genuine lath and*

## PLASTER

*it lasts*

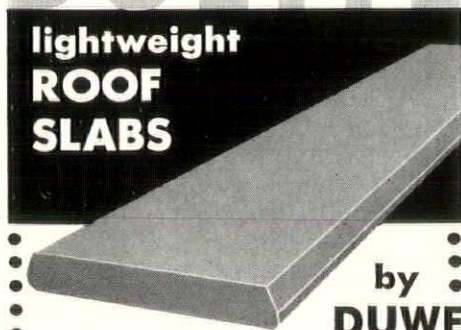
For more information write: Milwaukee Area Bureau for Lathing and Plastering, 3274 North 77th St., Milwaukee 22, Wisconsin

A REPORT FROM YOUR WISCONSIN BUREAUS FOR LATHING AND PLASTERING



# DULITE

**lightweight  
ROOF  
SLABS**



by  
**DUWE**

## **STRENGTH and PERMANENCE – with immediate and continuing SAVINGS!**

**SAVE ON CONSTRUCTION**—Fast erection of pre-cured Dulite slabs of a special DuCrete aggregate quickly forms dry working area for other trades . . . cuts time, building costs.

**SAVE THEREAFTER**—Dulite accoustical value increases efficiency; insulation value saves heating costs; fireproof to lower insurance costs; resistance to fumes, moisture, deterioration means longer life, lower maintenance cost.

Throughout the country, architects, engineers, contractors are recognizing the many advantages of Dulite in roof deck design and construction . . . are utilizing it in major structures. Very likely there's a Dulite installation near you—write or phone for the location.

**SPECIFY  
DULITE  
BY DUWE**

Refer to Sweet's Catalog or  
write for complete information

**DUWE**  
**PRECAST CONCRETE  
PRODUCTS, INC.**  
**OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN**

## **WELCOME ABOARD**

### **CORPORATE MEMBERS**

**JOHN P. HALAMA** of 433 Mulberry Lane, Racine, is a new Corporate member. Retained as Staff Architect for the S. C. Johnson and Son, Inc. in Racine since 1945, he was formerly employed by Frank Hoffman of Racine and Giffels and Vallet of Detroit. He is a 1927 graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

**MURRAY L. P. KINNICH** advanced from Associate membership. He joined Charles H. Harper Associates of Milwaukee in September, 1961. Born in Riverside, California, March 17, 1920, he has been employed in Milwaukee area architectural firms since 1947.

**GORDON L. PETERSON**, advanced from Associate membership, resides in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. "Pete" has been associated with Sylvester Stepnoski, A.I.A. since 1951. Their firm is now known as Associate Architects, A.I.A., at 25 E. Merrill Ave., Fond du Lac. He attended Lawrence College in Appleton.

His hobbies are golf, bowling, reading and travel.

### **JUNIOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERS**

**LEHMAN A. LARSON**, 1007 Summer Street, Eau Claire. With E. F. Klinger and Associates, Inc. of Eau Claire, he earned his B. S. at Stout State College. Photography and model building are his hobbies. He served two years in the U.S. Army. A native of Sand Creek, Wisconsin, he was born May 14, 1932.

**EDWARD P. FAULKS**, with Frank C. Shattuck and M. F. Siewert and Associates, Inc. of Neenah since February, 1961, was formerly employed by Donald M. Schoepke of Wausau. He traveled in Europe during a military assignment. Born in Neenah, his hobbies are photography, sports and youth work in church.

**GEORGE R. MATTHEIS**, of 196 E. Ninth Street, Fond du Lac, has been with Associate Architects, A.I.A. in Fond du Lac since October, 1961. He lists as his hobbies, designing, woodworking, furniture making and automobiles.

*New Colors  
In Face Brick*  
now available to the architect

- ★ Assured quality
- ★ Dependable service

representing:  
Streator Brick Co., Div'n.  
Hydraulic Press Brick Co.  
among others

**BRICK  
inc.**  
1493 N. 108th St. • Milwaukee 13  
GR 6-6440

Red Carpet Inn (Milw.) features  
Ozonsboro No. 234 Paratex  
Architects: Miller & Waltz, A.I.A.

## **NOVOTNY INC.**

647 W. Virginia St.  
Milwaukee 4, Wis.

A. L.

J. C.

BR. 6-1899 — BR. 2-4183

## **F. H. LAWSON CO.**

Medicine Cabinets  
Bathroom Accessories

## **CAPITAL MFG. CO.**

Steel Pipe Couplings  
Forged Steel Fittings  
Insulating Unions  
Well Supplies

## **ROYALITES**

Distinctive Wood Door Lites  
and Louvres

available now from our  
Milwaukee warehouse, 5214 N. 124th St.  
phone HO 6-1060



# BIENNIAL DRAFTING COMPETITION

This year as in the past draftsmen are invited to submit entries in the AIA biennial drafting competition. As in the past, financial rewards as well as recognition will go to the winners. But a departure will be in the multiple categories of entries. Contestants will still be limited to one entry in each category but the contestant may enter as many categories as he wishes and entries may be from the same or from different jobs.

It is hoped that many of the contestants will select their submissions from work done in accordance with Modular drafting practices. However, no special emphasis in judging will be given to Modular drawings. As in the past, the stress in judging will be on the exhibit of drafting skills such as pencil technique, lettering, clarity, organization, completeness, neatness, and reproducibility in blue line and blueprint media. The competition is open to all draftsmen in architects' offices where one or more of the principals of the firm is a member of the AIA, and to draftsmen in structural and mechanical engineers offices who are consultants to firms where one or more principals is a member of the AIA, and the submissions are for a project for that architect.

The categories for the competition are:

- A: A complete set of Architectural drawings (not including structural or mechanical drawings on separate sheets) where the entrant has done at least 75% of the work;
- B: An Architectural drawing done at a scale of 1/4" or less, such as plans, elevations, sections, etc.;
- C: An Architectural drawing done at a scale larger than 1/4", such as wall sections, window or door details, room elevations, etc.;
- D: A Structural drawing at any scale;
- E: A mechanical drawing (plumbing, electrical, heating, ventilating and air conditioning) done at any scale as long as the sheet does not consist primarily of schedules.

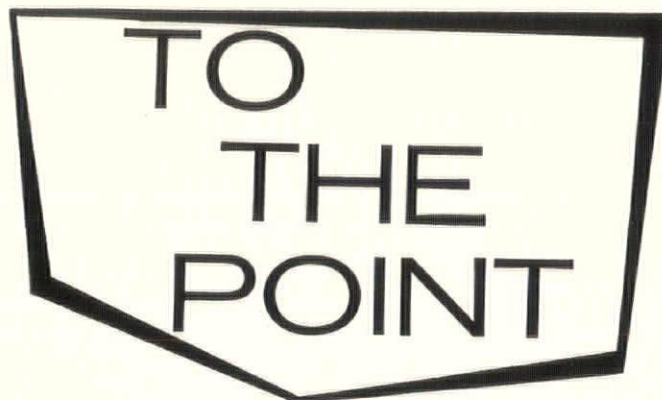
Entrance forms and detailed information will be mailed to Architects' offices about March 1st. Acknowledgement of entries will be returned to the AIA office by April 1st. Deadline for submission of entries will be April 16th. All entries must be sponsored by an architect who is a member of the AIA. The contest is sponsored by the Exhibition and Honor Award Committee of the AIA, Daniel Reginato, Chairman.

## "Architects In Action"

**WISCONSIN CHAPTER  
A.I.A. CONVENTION**

**May 23 - 24**

**LAKE LAWN LODGE  
DEHAVAN, WISCONSIN**



## WE'LL TALK SPANISH WHEN YOU'RE IN MADRID

**If You're Doing Overseas Work**, you'll be interested in Overly's full-line of hollow metal doors and frames, convactor enclosures, fire doors and metal batten roofing sold through our International Division.

This Division has had extensive experience in building projects abroad, including such structures as airport terminals, office buildings, hospitals and schools.

On any job, at home or overseas, Overly provides the architect with technical assistance in the hollow metal engineering work based on 75 years of experience in this area.

Our products and services are outlined in new English, Spanish and French catalogs entitled, "Overly Products and Services." Send for your copy today—extra copies may be obtained for your use in dealing with customers abroad. We'll talk the language wherever you are!

\* \* \*

*The Buy-In-The-West Policy for western building has caused some eastern architects difficulty in specifying products and subcontractors. Accustomed to dealing with eastern suppliers, these architects frequently have found that western contractors tend to deal with local subcontractors, who in many cases have different standards and nomenclature for products.*

Overly took steps to solve this problem years ago, by establishing a full-line plant facility in Los Angeles. So wherever you specify Overly—on the west coast or elsewhere—the product standards and quality are the same, and your source of supply is no more than 48 hours away.



Greensburg, Pa. • St. Louis 19, Mo. • Los Angeles 39, Calif.

**Overly Manufacturing Company, Greensburg, Pa.**

Please send the following literature:

\_\_\_\_\_ Overly Products and Services Booklet

\_\_\_\_\_ 1962 Door Catalog \_\_\_\_\_ 1962 Architectural Catalog

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_





FACTORIES:

Berkeley, Cal. • Warrington, Pa. • El Dorado, Ark.

## AIA: Modify Land Planners Rule

On January 12 at a public hearing requested by the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, Chapter President Jack Rose read a letter to representatives of the Department of Resource Development concerning its Proposed Rule R-D 701. By this rule the Department had sought to establish a basis on which to appraise the qualifications of land planning consultants before retaining them for planning projects. Rose, speaking for the Chapter, contended that not the purpose but the content of the rule was faulty and inadequate.

In Section One of the rule are listed these qualifications, necessary for employment as a land planner:

- A degree in community or regional planning from an institution listed on the American Institute of Planners roster of recognized planning schools.
- At least five years of professional experience working as a staff member or planning consultant to official municipal, county, regional or state planning agencies.
- Responsible and professional participation in the preparation of at least three comprehensive community plans.
- Qualifications equivalent to those required for full or associate member-

ship in the American Institute of Planners.

Rose maintained that these qualifications as well as the "Questionnaire to Planning Consultants" published by the Department of Resource Development establish standards of eligibility only for the individual and ignore the capabilities of groups and organizations — of planning agencies, for example, composed of specialists trained in various fields. Comprehensive land planning requires a combination of skills such as those of lawyers, civil engineers, architects, sanitary engineers, said Rose.

As a remedy he urged the revision of the Department's Qualification Questionnaire. It should be made to indicate also "the numerical distribution of talents and skills within the organization and the source of such other required talents as are not an integral part of the organization. It should further indicate legal and fiscal responsibility." He suggested that it be made similar to the ones used by federal agencies. This type, completed, would provide the Department with a dossier of each firm applying. In closing, Rose offered the services of the AIA to the Department. No action has been taken yet to modify the rule.

## Lighting for ALL OCCASIONS



Mamie's  
Grotto

At this outstanding supper club, lighting can be varied to create a pleasant environment particularly suited to the time or occasion. A bright and cheerful atmosphere during the lunch period, for example — or a warm conversational mood for dinner and dancing.

Good lighting like that at Mamie's Grotto is planned lighting . . . it doesn't just happen.



Mamie's Grotto — 625 E. Detroit Street, Milwaukee

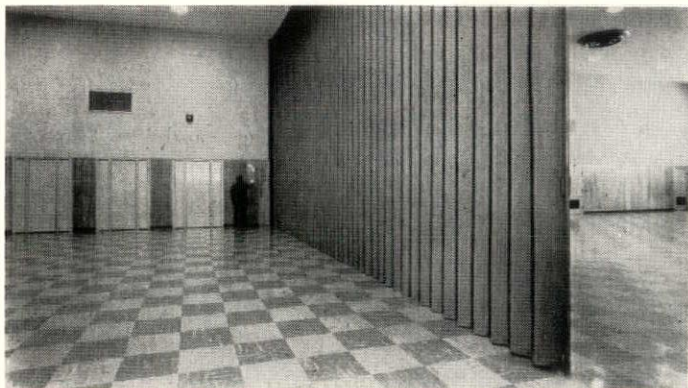
Let us help you with your lighting problems. Call any Wisconsin Electric Power Company office.

**WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER CO.**



# TOO OFTEN OVERLOOKED:

## THE NEED FOR AN EFFECTIVE ACOUSTICAL FOLDING PARTITION



The above illustrated is a single unit 48 feet wide by 21½ feet high.

### ONLY HEAVY DUTY "SOUNDMASTER" PROVIDES . . .

- Proven sound reduction of 45.3 decibels 354/4000 cps and 42.3 decibels over 125/4000 cps. ASTM E90-55.
- 24 gauge steel panels — 5 - 3/8" in width.
- Double hinge strength for long lasting durability.
- 67% stronger load bearing pin strength — 11 gauge steel track — steel ball bearing trolleys.

Bolt, Beranek and Newman recognized the need for it — Educational Facilities Laboratories verified this need in an extensive study financed by the Ford Foundation — Modernfold solved the problem by developing . . .

### THE "SOUNDMASTER" 240

Modernfold's new acoustical folding partition made specifically for effective sound control and heavy duty use.

For complete information about Modernfold's "SOUNDMASTER" or "SPANMASTER" phone MI 5-6800 or write . . .

## THE W. H. PIPKORN CO.

1548 West Bruce Street

Milwaukee 46, Wisconsin

## Offers You Modern Design Freedom through long-span members

The sky is no longer the limit when it comes to the design freedom you receive with long-span, pre-stressed concrete. Give your clients the rewarding benefits of this modern, low cost, high quality building material. We would be happy to discuss design detail with you, show you pre-stressed members in production or in-place . . . and custom produced to your specifications.

Pre-stressed products from **Concrete Research** offer you unique design freedom and Underwriters Label Service. Our complete data manual is available on request.

## CONCRETE RESEARCH INC.

P. O. BOX 491 • WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN • SPRING 1-1510

*Unique design freedom...  
Unusual advantages in span...  
Uniform quality products*





See for yourself  
a dramatic demonstration  
of new, remarkably clear  
**PPG Premium  
PENNVERNON®**

Your nearest PPG Architectural Representative won't just tell you why, he'll show you that Premium PENNVERNON is optically superior. A phone call is all it takes to see the proof positive. Premium PENNVERNON really is the world's finest window glass!



**Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company**

Paints • Glass • Chemicals • Fiber Glass  
In Canada: Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Limited

## SCHOOL BUILDING COMMITTEE REPORT

*Committee Chairman Larry Bray of Sheboygan reviews recent activities of the Committee and tells of an institute it will help sponsor at Madison next month.*

The School Building Committee of the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, which includes Jack Kloppenburg, Lawrence Monberg, Joseph Durrant, George Deininger, Harvey Koehnen, Fred Wegner and Dale Wiars besides myself, has had an active year. We presented our first exhibit to the Annual Meeting of the School Administrators in Madison on September 21 and 22. Twelve recent school projects submitted by Wisconsin AIA members were displayed on the recently designed AIA mobile panels and were well received by the Administrators.

A mobile-sculpture lent by honorary member Sister Thomasita of Cardinal Stritch College in Milwaukee was the focal point for a booth we displayed at the annual School Boards, Administrators and Business Officials State Convention held January 24-26 at the Milwaukee Auditorium. Members of the AIA and WAL greeted the visitors, answering questions. A five minute slide program showing examples of recent Wisconsin school architecture was shown. Our next project is the joint undertaking of a two day institute, "Planning Secondary School Plants," to be held March 29 and 30 at the Wisconsin Center, Madison. It is being sponsored by the UW, State Department of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Association of School Boards, Wisconsin Association of School Administrators, Wisconsin Association of School Business Officials and Wisconsin Chapter, AIA.

### WEST DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL\* SELECTS PIPKORN FACE BRICK



\*Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
Architect: Maynard Meyer & Associates  
Milwaukee School Architect: Fred Hegner  
General Contractor: Kroening Engineering Company

#### METROPOLITAN ARIZONA BLEND

Remember W. H. PIPKORN when you are selecting Brick. See our large assortment in our new display room.

Representing America's Leading Face Brick Manufacturers

Phone Mitchell 5-6800

#### W. H. PIPKORN CO.

1548 West Bruce Street South end of 16th Street Viaduct

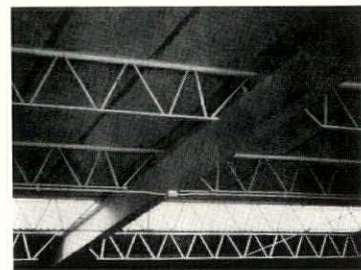
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

It's W. H. PIPKORN for the finest in quality face brick

## Tectum

**combines all features of sheathing, insulation, lath and plaster and painting in one product!**

- **Excellent Insulation**  
(lower fuel costs)
- **High Acoustical Properties**  
(excellent sound control)
- **Non-Combustible**  
(less insurance)
- **Attractive Appearance**  
(pleasant working conditions)
- **Lightweight**  
(economic structural system)



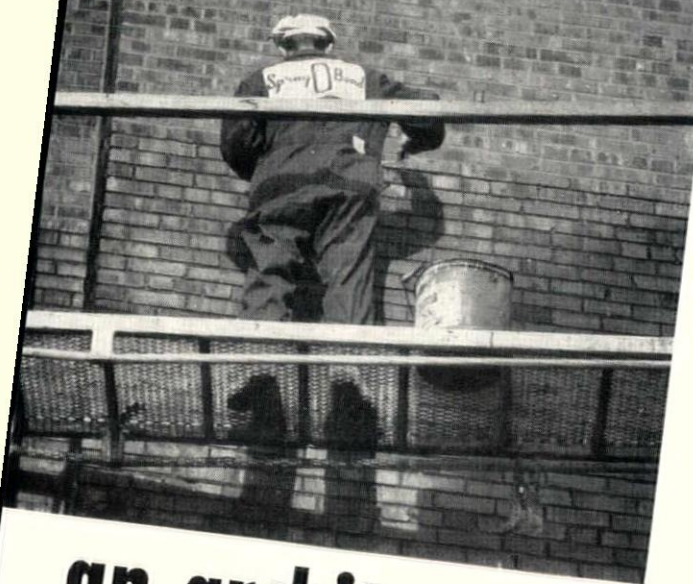
TECTUM is a strong, durable fiber building board. When fastened to steel or wood supports — provides a surface on which a roof may be applied.

### R. W. NELSON STRUCTURES Inc.

1616 N. 6th Street • Milwaukee • LO 2-4670



**recommended  
by an  
architect  
because...**



**an architect  
knows...**

that building exterior maintenance requires the know-how gained from experience . . . and Spray•O•Bond has it. Since 1926, Spray•O•Bond has serviced commercial, industrial, institutional and municipal properties throughout Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. When planners are asked by clients, "What should we do to improve the appearance and condition of our old buildings?" For years, architects have confidently recommended inspection and analysis by Spray•O•Bond engineers. Every job is guaranteed against faulty workmanship and materials.

- Cleaning
- Waterproofing
- Tuckpointing
- Concrete Restoration

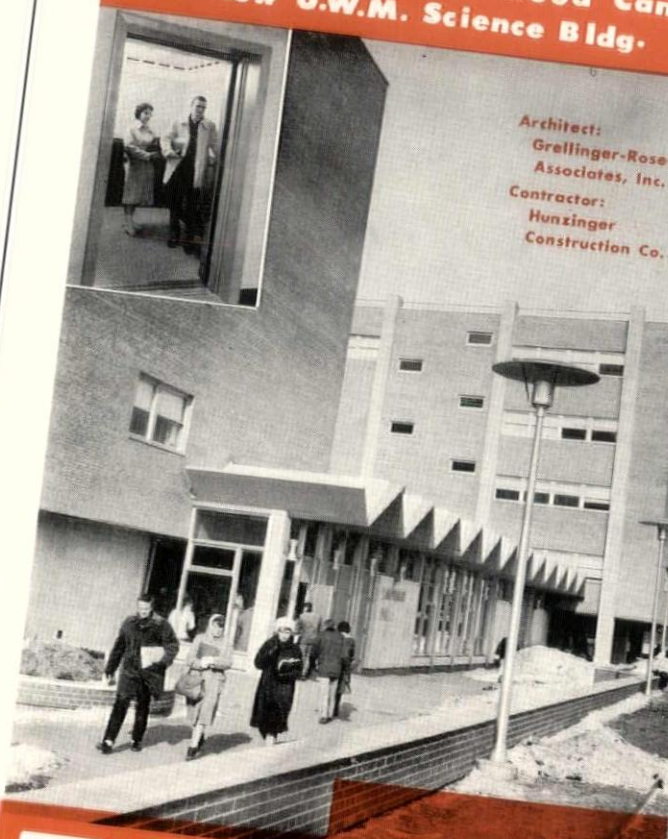
**SPRAY•O•BOND CO.**

2225 N. Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee 12, Wis.  
FRanklin 2-3800

Wisconsin Architect — February, 1962

**LAPHAM HALL, Kenwood Campus  
New U.W.M. Science Bldg.**

Architect:  
Grellinger-Rose  
Associates, Inc.  
Contractor:  
Hunzinger  
Construction Co.



**RELCO  
ELEVATORS**

*Your Assurance of*

- ✓ Superior Design
- ✓ Proper Application
- ✓ Skilled Installation
- ✓ Quality Performance
- ✓ Operating Economy
- ✓ Prompt Maintenance

Phone FLagstone 2-0220 for  
Estimates and Assistance in  
Design and Specifications

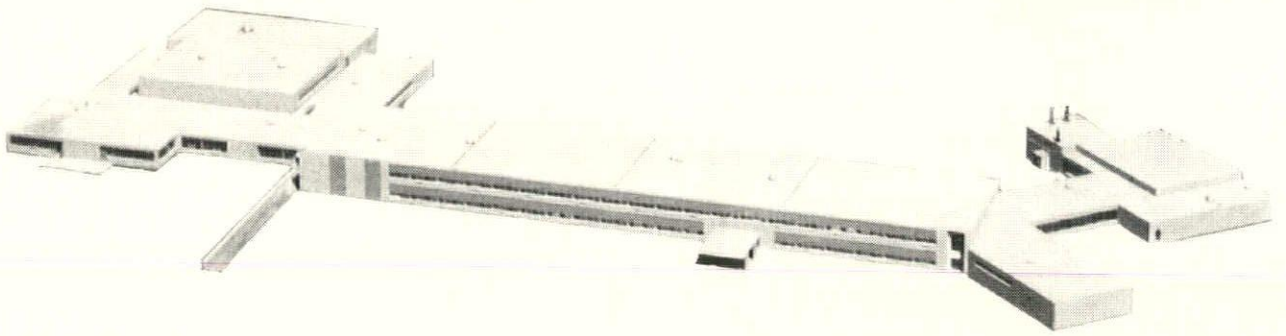
**ROSENBERG  
ELEVATOR CO., Inc.**

6737 North Teutonia Ave.  
Milwaukee 9, Wisconsin

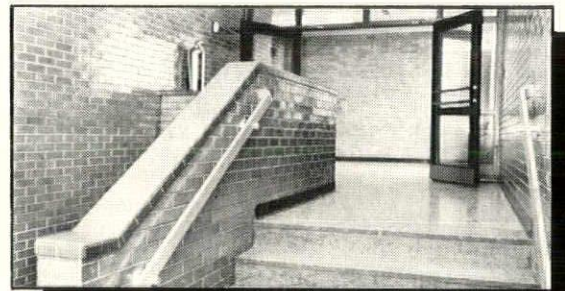
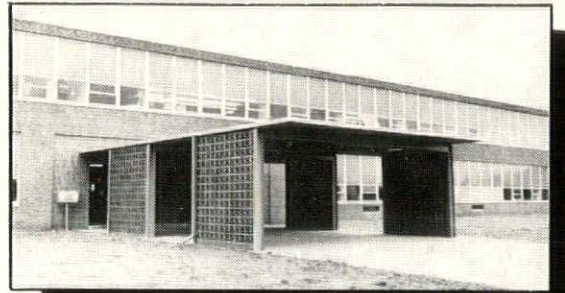
**MODERNIZATION • REPAIR • MAINTENANCE  
Since 1905**







*.... textured face tile  
for interior rooms,  
select common  
brick for  
stairwells  
and corridors ....  
attractive, high utility  
low maintenance ....*

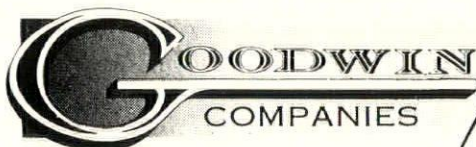


John Adams Junior High School, Mason City, Iowa  
Waggoner & Waggoner, principal architect  
Bergland & Bianco, associate architect  
Henkel Construction Co., General Contractor

The exterior brick used throughout this structure is Queen Mary Face Brick from Des Moines Clay Company. Mason City texture face tile was used throughout the interior rooms with Mason City Select Common brick in the stairwells and corridors.

Solar screen furnished by Redfield Brick and Tile effectively sets off the main entrance and above the stairwell windows at one end of the structure.

Because of the resourceful use of clay products, interior decorating, maintenance, and ultimate costs are minimum.

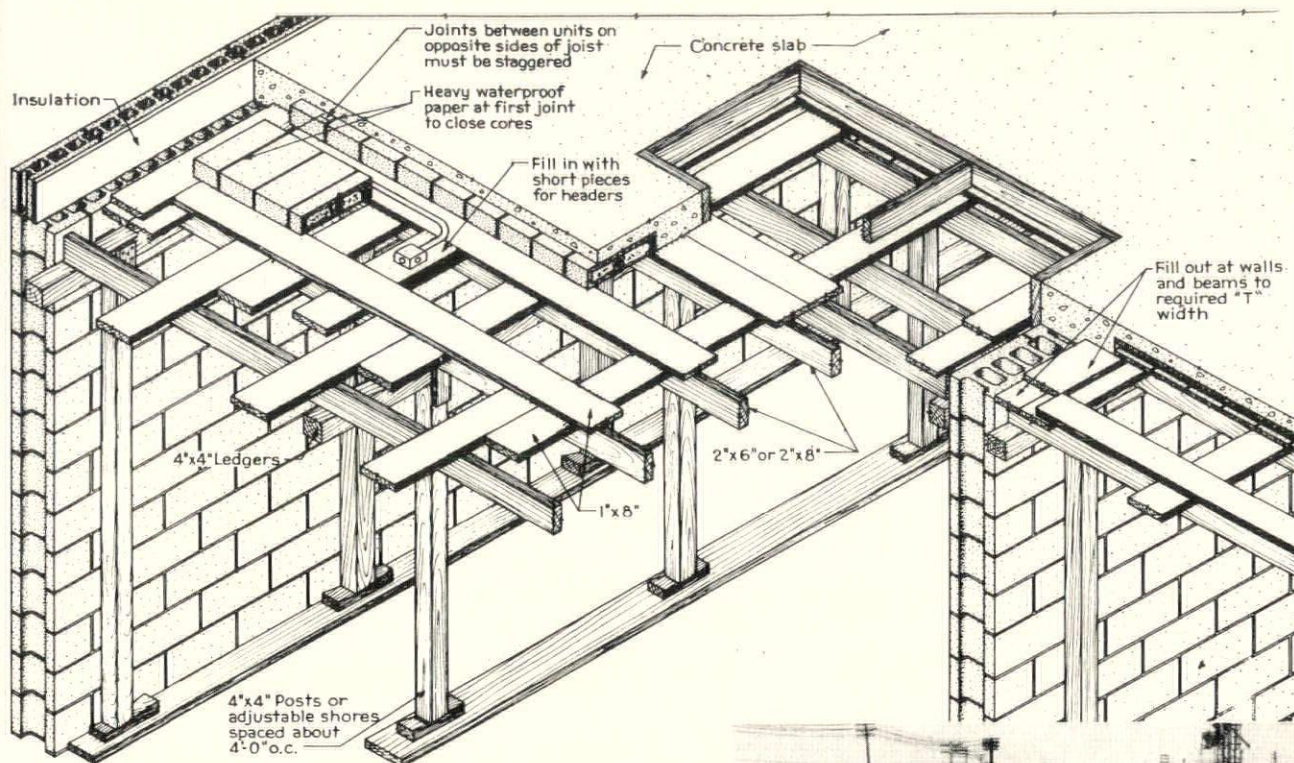


MANUFACTURING DIVISIONS  
DES MOINES CLAY COMPANY  
MASON CITY BRICK AND TILE COMPANY  
OSKALOOSA CLAY PRODUCTS COMPANY  
OTTUMWA BRICK AND TILE COMPANY  
REDFIELD BRICK AND TILE COMPANY



**MASON CITY**  
Brick and Tile Company  
513 FOSHAY TOWER  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.





## CONCRETE JOIST CONCRETE FILLER — BLOCK FLOORS



Concrete floor filler units are by no means an innovation. In numerous localities they already have an impressive experience background embracing residential, commercial and industrial buildings of large as well as small size. Many designers and builders have used fillers of this type and are well acquainted with their adaptability and merits in creating rigid, fire-resistant floors.

Since concrete filler block usually are made with lightweight aggregate and contain hollow spaces totaling 40% to 60% of the gross volume they effect a substantial reduction in the dead load as compared to a solid slab of equal load carrying capacity.

Concrete filler block are accurate and uniform as to size and shape. They provide an excellent base for plaster or paint finishes. Their surface texture is sufficiently "open" and porous to insure a strong bond with plaster and with the joist and slab concrete.

In floors and roofs where low thermal conductivity is desired there is an advantage in concrete block fillers especially if they are made with lightweight aggregate.

Lightweight concrete filler blocks are being produced by The Best Block Company, as always "Among the Leaders."

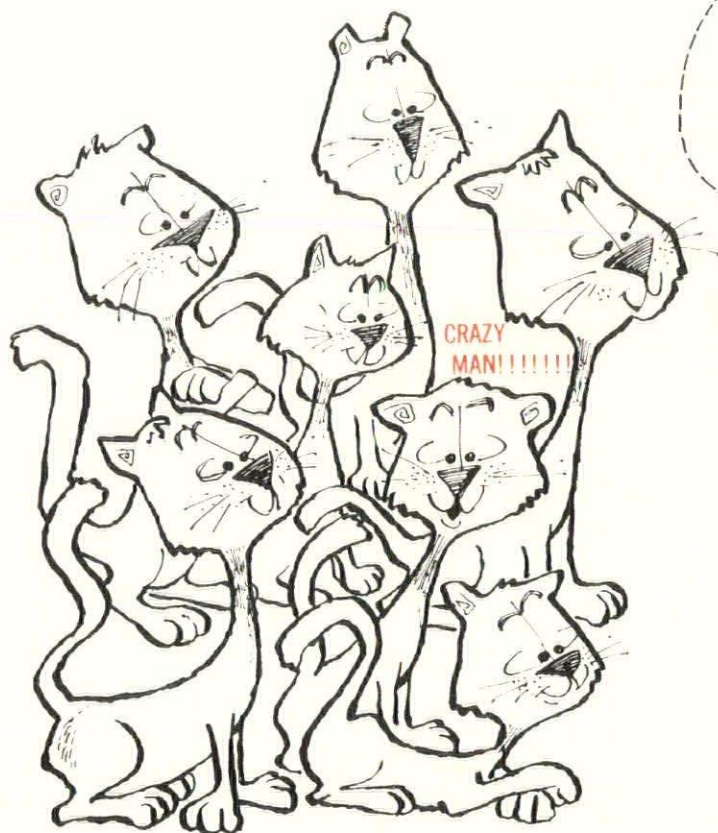
# BEST BLOCK COMPANY

W140

N5998 Lilly Road

Butler, Wis.





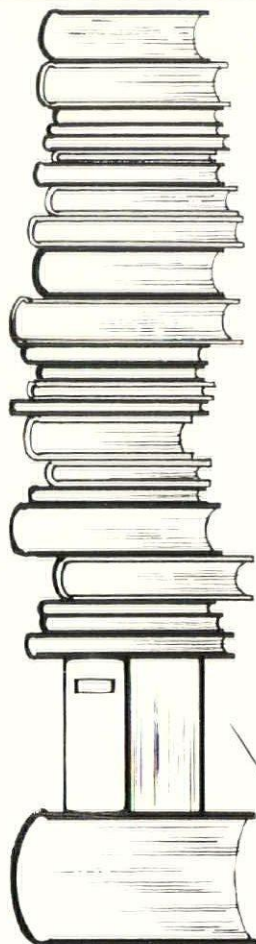
LIKE MAN ...  
HAVE YOU CATS HEARD  
THAT **CSS** SUPPLIES  
**JM ACOUSTI-SHELL CEILINGS**  
AND **MOVABLE WALLS**.  
... FOR REAL!!!



**ACOUSTICAL CONTRACTOR**  
**HOLLOW METALS**  
**WINDOW WALLS**  
**MOVABLE PARTITIONS**

Appleton, Wis. P.O. Box 972  
Phone RE 4-6859  
Milwaukee, Wis. P.O. Box 1151  
Phone DI 2-8767

**contract specialty sales**



GET THE *FACTS* ABOUT

## **GAS HEATING and AIR CONDITIONING**

WE HAVE THEM FOR YOU...

*NATURALLY!*

Modern buildings need modern natural gas heating and air conditioning. Let us help you with such things as feasibility studies...economic surveys... local codes and ordinances...degree days and estimated cooling hours...local wind and solar conditions...local water temperatures...local contractors and consultants...manufacturers with service facilities... utility rate comparisons.

# THE **GAS** COMPANY

626 E. Wisconsin Ave. • BRoadway 6-6720, Ext. 329 • MILWAUKEE







*A Unique Design...  
An Exacting Task...  
"Topped Off",  
Thanks To...*



**MATERIALITE**

LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE AGGREGATE

**FROM  
MATERIAL  
SERVICE**

ARCHITECT: Harrison and Abramovitz, New York City.  
CONCRETE: Alpha Fuel and Material Co., Danville, Ill.  
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Felmley-Dickerson Co., Urbana, Ill.  
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS: Ammann & Whitney.

**Materialite**  
LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE AGGREGATE

*A high quality expanded shale lightweight concrete aggregate manufactured by a scientifically controlled process. The exclusive non-porous, sealed surfaces achieve maximum cement utilization, providing the ultimate in strength and dimensional stability.*

Materialite lightweight concrete met an unusual challenge in the University of Illinois' new Assembly Hall. Because the curved, folded plate roof required a highly workable mix, yet one with a low slump—superior ingredients and precise care were required to control the quality of the concrete. 106 pcf concrete made with Materialite met every requirement... the Hall is topped! Whether your next project be large or small, why not consider Materialite's versatility and economy?

DIVISION OF **GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION**  
300 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO 6—FRanklin 2-3600